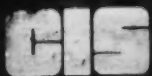


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DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE,
THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIA-
TION BILL, 1991

OCTOBER 10 (legislative day, OCTOBER 2), 1990.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. HOLLINGS, from the Committee on Appropriations,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 5021]

The Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred the bill (H.R. 5021) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1991, and for other purposes, reports the same to the Senate with various amendments and presents herewith information relative to the changes made.

AMOUNT IN NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY

Amount of bill as passed by the House.....	\$10,590,916,000
Amount of Senate bill above House.....	+ 8,716,312,000
Total bill as reported to Senate.....	19,307,228,000
Amount of appropriations, 1990	19,857,650,000
Amount of budget estimates, 1991, as amended.....	20,023,637,000
The bill as reported to the Senate:	
Below the appropriations for 1990.....	— 550,422,000
Below the estimates for 1991	— 716,409,000

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SUMMARY OF ESTIMATES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The budget estimates for the departments and agencies included in the accompanying bill are contained in the budget of the United States for 1991 submitted on January 29, 1990, and budget amendments submitted on March 29, 1990 (H. Doc. 101-166), April 24, 1990 (H. Doc. 101-176), H. Doc. 101-211, July 10, 1990, and H. Doc. 101-234, September 10, 1990.

The total amount of new budget authority recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 1991 is \$19,307,228,000. This amount is a net decrease of \$550,422,000 below appropriations enacted for fiscal year 1990 for these departments and agencies. The Committee recommendation is \$716,409,000 below the budget estimates, as amended, but it is \$8,716,312,000 above the amount provided in the House bill.

Once again, the House bill does not provide for appropriations not authorized. The Committee does not believe that such a stringent approach is necessary, particularly since several of the required authorization bills have been approved by the Senate. In fact, if we were not to fund ongoing programs at this time the Committee would have to resort to the much maligned continuing resolution process to continue the Department of Justice and other unauthorized programs deferred in the House bill.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE BILL

The bill provides funds for fighting crime, enhancing drug enforcement, and responding to the Persian Gulf crisis, including:

- The program increases for crime and drugs requested in the President's budget;
- Increased appropriations for savings and loan investigations and prosecutions authorized in the Senate-passed crime bill;
- The full request for the Ready Reserve Force; and
- The U.S. assessments to international organizations as well as 20 percent of the U.S. arrearages to the international organizations and the full amount authorized for U.N. peacekeeping forces.
- A large portion of the increases requested by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration for global climate change, the modernization of the National Weather Service, and the President's coastal ocean research initiative;
- A large portion of the increases requested by the National Institute of Standards and Technology, as well as \$35,000,000 to strengthen NIST's external industrial technology programs;
- Commerce's top priority of the full increase of the U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service; as well as a large portion of the full increases to improve the Department's statistical pro-

grams. No funds are included for unemployment compensation for temporary census workers;

- For Department of Justice requested increases are recommended to: activate one new prison and expansion projects at 13 existing institutions; accommodate increase in prison population from 56,400 to 62,450 (+6,050); support of U.S. prisoners in State and local detention facilities; and for the justice assistance grant programs;
- The bill only provides for the ongoing levels of the Department of State, in addition to the full assessments to the United Nations and other international organizations and 20 percent of the U.S. arrearages to those organizations;
- The judiciary amount covers necessary portions of the courts program increase; and
- The related agencies title funds the full budget of the Securities and Exchange Commission, which is partially offset by \$30,000,000 in offsetting receipts; the Small Business Administration's move to a new building and a new computer; the State and local Equal Employment Opportunity Commission programs; the Federal Communications Commission workload increases; and the U.S. Information Agency's public diplomacy programs.

MATH AND SCIENCE EDUCATION

The Committee recognizes the serious threat to the Nation's future productivity as a result of the educational deficiencies in the areas of math and science. In order to address this problem, the Committee encourages agencies to promote and maintain a competent Federal work force in math and science related areas and to undertake efforts to encourage students to pursue the study of math and science in their educational endeavors.

DEFINITION OF "PROGRAM, PROJECT, AND ACTIVITY" FOR PURPOSES OF THE BALANCED BUDGET AND EMERGENCY DEFICIT CONTROL ACT OF 1985

During the fiscal year 1991, for purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (Public Law 99-177) and any amendments thereto, the following information provides the definition of the term "program, project, and activity" for departments and agencies under the jurisdiction of the Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary and Related Agencies Subcommittee. The term "program, project, and activity" shall include the most specific level of budget items identified in the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1991, as passed the Senate and the Senate report accompanying said act.

In implementing any possible Presidential order, departments, and agencies shall apply the percentage reduction required for fiscal year 1991 pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 99-177, and any amendments thereto, to each program, project, activity, and subactivity specified in the budget justification documents submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate in support of the fiscal year 1991 budget estimates, as

amended, for such departments and agencies, as modified by congressional action. In addition, the departments and agencies in implementing the Presidential order, shall not (1) eliminate any program, project, or activity; (2) reorder priorities or funds; or (3) initiate any program, project, or activity that was not funded in the fiscal year 1991 appropriations act. However, for purposes of program execution these departments and agencies may propose reprogrammings between programs, projects, and activities pursuant to the Committee's reprogramming procedures after they implement the reductions required under the Balanced Budget Act.

REPROGRAMMINGS, REORGANIZATIONS, AND RELOCATIONS

As in previous years, the Committee has inserted section 606 under title VI of general provisions of the bill. This section restates previous law with regard to the reprogramming of funds between programs or activities.

The House and Senate reports accompanying the appropriations bills of the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies for several years have contained sections concerning the reprogramming of funds between programs or activities.

The Committee expects each department and agency to follow closely the reprogramming procedures listed below which are similar to provisions that applied in statute during fiscal year 1990:

The Committee desires and expects that the chairman of the Subcommittee on the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies will be notified by letter a minimum of 15 days prior to—

One, reprogramming of funds, whether permanent or temporary, in excess of \$500,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less, between programs or activities. This provision is also applicable in cases where several activities are involved with each receiving less than \$500,000. In addition, the Committee desires to be notified of reprogramming actions which are less than these amounts if such actions would have the effect of committing the agency to significant funding requirements in future years.

Two, increasing funds or personnel by any means for any project or activity for which funds have been denied or restricted.

Three, creation of new programs, offices, agencies or commissions or substantial augmentation of existing programs, offices, agencies or commissions.

Four, relocation of offices or employees.

Five, reorganization of offices, programs, or activities.

Six, contracts out or privatizes any functions or activities presently performed by Federal employees.

In addition, the Committee desires and expects any department or agency funded in the accompanying bill which is planning to conduct a reduction in force to notify the Committee by letter 30 days in advance of the date of the proposed personnel action.

The Committee also expects that any items which are subject to interpretation will be reported.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

A total of \$2,666,746,000 in new budget (obligational) authority is recommended for the Department of Commerce, which is \$962,230,000 less than the amount for 1990, \$151,050,000 more than the budget estimates, \$921,926,000 above the House allowance. The decrease below 1990 is primarily due to the lower requirements for the 1990 decennial census offset by requested increases to improve the Department's statistical programs, the U.S. and Foreign and Commercial Service, minority business development, expansion of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's global climate change and coastal initiatives, as well as the modernization of the National Weather Service, and the internal programs of the National Institute for Standards and Technology [NIST]. Increases over the budget requests are provided to provide for the external programs of NIST as well as to restore the appropriations for the Economic Development Administration and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration for which the administration again sought to eliminate vital programs.

The Committee has provided for the adjustments to base as requested by the Department with the following exceptions:

One, reductions in the base for A-76 management savings have been restored. While the Committee shares the Department's interest in capturing these savings, they have not yet been demonstrated. The Committee looks forward to a reprogramming notice when these savings are achieved instead of projections.

Two, deductions have been made of the funds added last year for the foreign affairs administrative system [FAAS]. The Office of Management and Budget restored these costs to the budget of the Department of State for 1991, but offsetting reductions were not made to the Department's base levels.

Three, other unjustified modifications to the base levels, such as the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings restorations in the requests of the Bureau of Export Administration and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the reductions for nonrecurring projects in the International Trade Administration and NOAA accounts, that are routinely restored, have been added back to the base levels.

The Department of Commerce needs certain trade data in order to meet its several responsibilities, specifically (1) data on the state of origin of United States goods exported to Canada, as required by the United States-Canada Free Trade Agreement, (2) data on the state of the exporter, pursuant to the national trade data bank, and (3) data on United States exporters in support of the Department's export promotion effort. At present, it does not have the necessary data. The Department has the capability to produce an extensive new data base on exporters and exports to meet these responsibilities. If the Department does not presently have sufficient

resources to develop this new data base, it should request sufficient resources to fulfill its responsibilities pursuant to international trade agreements, U.S. law, the administration policy.

DEPARTMENT REPORTS ON ENVIRONMENTAL COSTS

The Committee is concerned that the Commerce Department has stopped issuing reports on environmental costs required under section 6 of Public Law 92-500, the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972.

That law requires the Secretary of Commerce to conduct a study and report to the Congress on: (1) the impact of pollution abatement and control [PAC] costs on production costs and market prices of goods; (2) the probable extent to which PAC will be adopted in other industrial countries and the extent to which PAC costs will affect production costs of foreign manufacturers; (3) the probable competitive advantage which a foreign good would have in relation to an American good if the foreign country in which it is produced lacks PAC, requires less PAC than the United States, or reimburses or subsidizes PAC costs; (4) ways of equalizing any competitive advantage to a foreign good derived from any factor described above; and (5) impact of an equalizing tariff on encouraging countries to adopt PAC.

This law directs the Secretary of Commerce to make the first report to the President and Congress no later than October 1972, and after that, at least every 12 months. However, the last such report was issued in 1975.

The information that such a report would contain is important to analyzing legislation currently before the Congress, and in helping make intelligent policy choices about how to best minimize any competitive disadvantage under which American business operates as a result of complying with U.S. environmental law. Many companies based in countries which lack enforced environmental standards are in effect receiving an indirect subsidy in the form of lower production costs that puts U.S. businesses at a competitive disadvantage. CRS estimates that, in 1986, American industry spent \$12,300,000,000 on pollution compliance. That figure has increased, and will certainly rise in the future. That's money our industries spent on protecting the environment, not on improving their competitive position in the world.

The Committee urges the Commerce Department to prepare such a report and issue it to Congress within 6 months of the passage of this bill, and to continue to prepare such a report every year thereafter.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1990.....	\$27,821,000
Budget estimate, 1991.....	30,326,000
House allowance.....	29,854,000
Committee recommendation.....	29,337,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$29,337,000, an increase of \$1,516,000 above the 1990 appropriations to date. The

amount recommended is \$989,000 less than the request, \$517,000 less than the House allowance, and provides for the necessary adjustments to the base level of the appropriation.

This appropriation provides for the executive direction of the Department of Commerce, including the secretarial officers and their immediate staffs; departmental staff services for management and administration, including such functions as budget, program evaluation, congressional relations, public information, legal services, organization and management studies, personnel, systems, publications, and security.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 1990	\$13,331,000
Budget estimate, 1991	15,115,000
House allowance	14,600,000
Committee recommendation.....	14,208,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$14,208,000, an increase of \$877,000 over 1990 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is \$907,000 below the budget request, \$392,000 below the House allowance, and provides for the necessary adjustments to the base level of this appropriation.

The Office of the Inspector General conducts audits, investigations, and inspections to combat fraud, waste, and abuse of Department resources.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1990	\$99,890,000
Budget estimate, 1991	115,233,000
House allowance	112,863,000
Committee recommendation.....	113,654,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$113,654,000, an increase of \$13,764,000 over the 1990 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is \$1,579,000 less than the request and \$791,000 more than the House allowance. The amount recommended provides for the adjustments to base as well as 84 percent of the President's program to upgrade the Nation's statistical programs requested for the Bureau of the Census.

This appropriation provides for the Bureau's statistical programs which include the measurement of the Nation's economy and the demographic characteristics of the population. These programs provide a broad base of economic, demographic, and social information used for decisionmaking by governments, private organizations, and individuals.

The following summarizes the amount recommended:

	President's request	House allowance	Committee allowance
Business statistics, base	\$14,820,000	\$14,820,000	\$14,820,000
Advanced retail sales	1,069,000	969,000	969,000
Corporate financial data	450,000		
Detail on service industry	1,050,000	782,000	782,000

	President's request	House allowance	Committee allowance
Purchase of services	523,000		523,000
Small company financial data	418,000		268,000
Growth industry SIC codes	400,000		
Construction statistics	8,170,000	8,170,000	8,170,000
Manufacturing statistics, base	11,237,000	11,237,000	11,237,000
Manufacturers, shipments, inventories, and orders	900,000	900,000	900,000
Business investments survey	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Reduce current industrial reports	-450,000	-450,000	-450,000
General economic statistics, base	11,054,000	11,054,000	11,054,000
Research/improve/revise SIC	375,000		
National Trade Data Bank	200,000	200,000	200,000
Foreign trade statistics, base	17,381,000	17,381,000	17,381,000
Improve quality/response	500,000	500,000	500,000
Government statistics	5,211,000	5,211,000	5,211,000
Agriculture statistics, base	414,000	414,000	414,000
End cotton gin statistics	-414,000		
Subtotal, economic statistics	75,308,000	73,188,000	73,979,000
Demographic surveys, base	29,453,000	29,453,000	29,453,000
Modernize current population survey processing system	826,000	826,000	826,000
Restore SIPP sample size	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Demographic reports, base	3,030,000	3,030,000	3,030,000
Review metropolitan statistical area concepts	250,000		
International statistics	733,000	733,000	733,000
Housing statistics	615,000	615,000	615,000
Subtotal, demographic statistics	36,907,000	36,657,000	36,657,000
Other programs and publications, base	3,137,000	3,137,000	3,137,000
Reduce data systems development	-119,000	-119,000	-119,000
Subtotal, other programs and publications	3,018,000	3,018,000	3,018,000
Total	115,233,000	112,863,000	113,654,000

As indicated in the above, the Committee has not approved the requested reduction of \$414,000 to terminate the Cotton Gin Statistics Program and expects the Bureau of the Census to continue to carry out the law concerning this matter.

PERIODIC CENSUSES AND PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 1990	\$1,424,836,000
Budget estimate, 1991	316,104,000
House allowance	310,904,000
Committee recommendation	269,774,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$269,774,000, an decrease of \$1,151,062,000 below the 1990 appropriations to date due to the nonrecurrence of the funds for the 1990 decennial census. The amount recommended is \$46,330,000 less than the budget estimate and \$41,130,000 above the House allowance. The amount recommended provides for the updated adjustments to base. In accordance with the congressional action on the Dire Supplemental Appropriations Act (Public Law 101-302), no funds are recommended for unemployment compensation for temporary census workers. The amount recommended takes into account an anticipated carryover of \$36,000,000.

This appropriation funds periodic censuses and surveys covering the major economic and demographic areas once or twice each decade. It also provides for the maintenance of geographic support activities required by the various censuses, the preparation of population and per capita income estimates, and the acquisition of large-scale data processing equipment.

ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER GROUPS

In the past, Congress has worked to ensure that the decennial census included specific designation and tabulation of Asian and Pacific Islander groups. The Committee is deeply concerned that the U.S. Census Bureau's postenumeration survey [PES] fails to include separate undercount data for Asian and Pacific Islanders [API]. Historically, minority groups have been undercounted in the censuses due to the disproportionate number of individuals who are recent immigrants, poor, and do not speak English. The Committee, therefore, expects the Census Bureau to reexamine and rectify, to the best extent practicable, the current and future data for the PES, in an effort to determine separate undercount data for API's.

FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA

Programs and services of the U.S. Public Health Service are available to the Federated States of Micronesia [FSM] under the auspices of the Compact of Free Association Act of 1985. In 1980, during its trusteeship with the United States, the FSM was a part of the decennial census performed by the U.S. Census Bureau. However, the change in trusteeship status no longer allows the FSM to be included in the regular census. According to the U.S. Public Health Service, the lack of accurate population data may adversely impact the planning and implementation of health programs and services for the FSM.

Given the importance of the PHS health programs and services, the Committee directs that \$750,000 be allocated to fund a special census for the Federated States of Micronesia.

POST-1990 CENSUS DISABILITY SURVEY

The Committee notes that with the recent enactment of the Americans With Disabilities Act it is important to have accurate information to properly implement this and other similar legislation. What is currently lacking is adequate data concerning the needs, characteristics, and distribution of persons with disabilities. Such information is necessary and useful for both the public and private sectors alike. Federal and State policymakers can better use such data to analyze the effectiveness of, or future directions for, programs benefiting persons with disabilities. The private sector can likewise use such data to determine how best it can respond to the needs of such individuals. However, the overall constraints on the bill prevents the Committee from providing additional funds for this survey. The Committee urges the Department and the Office of Management and Budget to budget for the survey in the 1992 estimates. The Committee appreciates the reluctance of the Bureau of the Census to fully underwrite the cost of the survey

and would have no objection to the costs being distributed to the appropriate agencies.

ECONOMIC AND STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1990	\$30,908,000
Budget estimate, 1991	39,948,000
House allowance	38,456,000
Committee recommendation.....	39,948,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$39,948,000, an increase of \$9,040,000 above the 1990 appropriations to date and is \$1,492,000 more than the House allowance. The amount recommended is the same as the budget estimate and provides for the necessary base adjustments as well as the full increase requested as ESA's part of the President's initiative to upgrade the Nation's statistical programs.

This appropriation provides for the Bureau of Economic Analysis programs to maintain the national income and product accounts including GNP, personal income, and foreign investment accounts.

The following summarizes the amount recommended:

(In thousands of dollars)

	President's request	House allowance	Committee allowance
National economic accounts, base.....	10,166	10,166	10,166
Quality of national income and product accounts	1,927	1,127	1,927
System of national accounts.....	1,625	1,625	1,625
International economic accounts, base.....	7,673	7,673	7,673
Balance of payments	1,090	398	1,090
International investment data.....	2,353	2,353	2,353
Regional economic accounts.....	4,381	4,381	4,381
Analysis of business trends.....	5,046	5,046	5,046
Subtotal, economic analysis.....	34,261	32,769	34,261
Policy support	5,687	5,687	5,687
Total	39,948	38,456	39,948

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 1990	\$203,380,000
Budget estimate, 1991	
House allowance	14,400,000
Committee recommendation.....	204,430,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$204,430,000, an increase of \$1,050,000 above the appropriation for fiscal year 1990. The amount recommended is an increase of \$190,030,000 over the House level and \$204,430,000 over the amount requested.

FISCAL YEAR 1991 EDA PROGRAM LEVELS

The Committee has allocated the recommended amount as follows:

Public works grants.....	\$136,255,000
Planning assistance.....	23,102,000
Districts.....	(16,157,000)
Indians.....	(2,652,000)
States.....	(1,856,000)
Urban.....	(2,437,000)
Technical assistance.....	6,613,000
University centers.....	(4,724,000)
Research and evaluation.....	1,193,000
Economic adjustment grants.....	24,317,000
Sudden and severe projects.....	(12,282,000)
Revolving loan fund projects.....	(12,035,000)
Trade adjustment assistance.....	12,950,000
Total.....	204,430,000

The bill also includes the usual language limiting loan guarantees to \$150,000,000 in fiscal 1991.

TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE TO FIRMS

The Committee recommendation includes a total of \$12,950,000 for continuation of the Trade Adjustment Assistance Program. This program was formerly funded by the International Trade Administration and the amount provided is based on the 1990 funding including the \$1,445,000 appropriated in the Dire Supplemental Appropriations Act. The amount recommended will provide \$12,400,000 for grants to the nationwide network of 12 trade adjustment assistance centers [TAAC's] as well as \$550,000 for industry project grants. No provision is made for closeout costs and the TAAC's should not reserve any portion of these grants for closeout.

The Committee is not pleased by the Department's management of this activity in 1990 and hopes that the transfer of the program back to EDA will provide the necessary leadership.

The Committee expects that EDA staff will visit each TAAC quarterly and that the Committee will be supplied a consolidated quarterly report from each TAAC, and approved by the Department, of the caseload of each TAAC indicating the number of firms and individuals assisted as well as the budgeted and actual employment and obligations of the TAAC.

The Committee emphasizes that the amount recommended is all that will be appropriated for 1991. EDA and the trade adjustment assistance centers should promptly conclude the grant renewals within the amount available.

UNIVERSITY CENTERS

The Committee has inserted a provision that requires that each university center that received funding from the Economic Development Administration during fiscal year 1990 shall receive not less than the same level of funding during fiscal year 1991 notwithstanding any regulation of the Economic Development Administration or the Department of Commerce.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1990.....	\$25,356,000
Budget estimate, 1991.....	20,000,000
House allowance.....	27,018,000
Committee recommendation.....	27,605,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$27,605,000 in new budget authority. The amount recommended is \$2,249,000 above the amount available in 1990, \$7,605,000 more than the budget request, and is \$587,000 above the House allowance. The amount recommended provides for the base operating expenses of EDA plus \$1,000,000 for the administration of the Trade Adjustment Assistance Program. The Committee continues to believe that 360 positions is the minimum necessary to adequately administer EDA's programs.

The Committee has included longstanding language in the bill regarding monitoring projects of previous appropriations and maintaining the economic development representatives. The Committee is concerned about the delay in filling vacant EDA positions. These vital positions should be filled as soon as possible.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS AND ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 1990.....	\$165,904,000
Budget estimate, 1991.....	189,020,000
House allowance.....	24,421,000
Committee recommendation.....	183,620,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$183,620,000, an increase of \$17,716,000 over 1990 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is \$5,400,000 less than the budget request and \$159,199,000 more than the House allowance which only covered authorized programs.

The Committee recommendation provides for uncontrollable cost increases, including \$3,315,000 for continuation of a grant to the Tailored Clothing Technology Corp., and the full additional 106 positions and \$10,125,000 program increase for the United States and Foreign Commercial Service.

OFFICE OF TEXTILES AND APPAREL

The Committee has maintained the earmarking in the bill for the Office of Textiles and Apparel [OTEXA], \$7,175,000 composed of the following items:

Office operating expenses.....	\$2,676,000
Grant to Tailored Clothing Technology Corp.....	3,315,000
Textile import monitoring system [TIMS].....	592,000
Textile/Apparel Export Promotion Program.....	¹ 592,000

Total	7,175,000
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¹ In addition, \$400,000 is to be derived from trust funds.

The Committee again recommends a straightforward funding base for OTEXA.

U.S. AND FOREIGN AND COMMERCIAL SERVICE

As indicated above, the amount recommended includes the full 1,392 positions and \$109,640,000 for the U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service. This is an increase of 106 positions and \$10,125,000 over the base level. The Committee directs that a commercial office be assigned to the U.S. consulate at Leningrad, U.S.S.R.

On April 20, 1990, the General Accounting Office recommended that the Secretary of Commerce direct the Under Secretary of the International Trade Administration to abolish the US&FCS' current Management and Program Review Program and use these resources to enhance other ongoing management and monitoring activities of the US&FCS. The Committee believes this is a good recommendation and expects the US&FCS to utilize the savings from abolishing this program to strengthen the US&FCS activities in Eastern Europe.

The Committee notes the important work carried out by the trade specialists in the various field offices of the Department of Commerce. Since the full base of the U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service is recommended, there should be no fear that any domestic offices may be closed. In particular, the Committee directs that the Charleston, WV, and Portland, OR, offices remain in operation at current levels.

While the amount recommended includes the \$570,000 requested to more effectively allocate the district office staff, the Committee expects to be notified pursuant to its reprogramming/relocation procedures of any reductions to the allocation of the district office positions displayed on page 300 of part 1 of the Committee's hearings on the 1991 estimates.

The Committee requests that the 1992 justification include a schedule displaying the fiscal years 1990, 1991, and 1992 deployment of the positions of the US&FCS, both foreign and domestic, by location. The Committee appreciates that it might be necessary to adjust the deployment from time to time, but that can be accomplished through the Committee's reprogramming/relocation procedures.

COAL EXPORTS

The Committee remains concerned that the U.S. coal exports may be at a disadvantage in the international marketplace as a result of practices in other nations which subsidize, directly or indirectly, the production or transportation of coal and subsidize or provide financing or services for construction of facilities in other nations which utilize coal as a fuel or raw material feedstock when that assistance is tied to the use of coal produced or sold through entities in the nation which provided the assistance. In this regard, the Committee remains interested in the type and level of subsidies or incentives provided by other nations or governmental or quasi-governmental units of other nations utilized to promote and facilitate the export of coal produced within other nations. The Committee expects the International Trade Administration [ITA] to monitor carefully the existence of these subsidies and incentives and continue to keep the Committee informed of the efforts being made

by the ITA and other Government agencies on the removal of such subsidies and incentives.

INDIAN TRIBES EXPORT PROMOTION

The Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 included a provision directing the Secretary of Commerce to provide assistance to Indian tribes in developing foreign markets for authentic American Indian arts and crafts. Two years later, the Committee notes that no action has been taken in this area by the Department of Commerce. Therefore, the Committee directs that \$100,000 available to the International Trade Administration under the provisions of this bill be made available for the implementation of section 2307 of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 Public Law 100-418.

EXPORT ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS AND ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 1990	\$41,416,000
Budget estimate, 1991	44,373,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation.....	43,599,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$43,599,000 in new budget authority for the Bureau of Export Administration [BXA]. The amount recommended is \$2,183,000 above the amount available in 1990, \$774,000 under the budget request, and \$43,599,000 more than the House allowance which did not provide for BXA. The amount recommended provides for the necessary adjustments to base as well as the requested increase of \$410,000 for the regional offices in Portland, OR; northern California; and Nashua, NH.

The Bureau of Export Administration, which was established by Public Law 99-64 on July 12, 1985, administers the Export Administration Act, as amended. In administering the act, the Bureau strives to achieve a balance between the interests of U.S. exporters, the U.S. economy, and U.S. national security and foreign policy requirements.

MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

Appropriations, 1990	\$39,741,000
Budget estimate, 1991	46,161,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation.....	42,549,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$42,549,000 for the Minority Business Development Agency [MBDA], an increase of \$2,808,000 over 1990 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is \$3,612,000 less than the budget request but is \$42,549,000 above the House allowance which did not provide for MBDA. The amount recommended provides for the necessary ad-

justments to the base level of the appropriation as well as \$2,000,000 to expand the program.

The Committee is pleased with the efforts of the administration to keep the Minority Business Development Administration in the Department of Commerce. The Committee looks forward to the enactment of the pending legislative basis for the minority business program which has operated pursuant to an Executive order since 1971.

The Committee expects that MBDA will continue to maintain a fully staffed district office in Boston, MA, at no less than the 1990 funding level.

U.S. TRAVEL AND TOURISM ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1990.....	\$14,122,000
Budget estimate, 1991.....	14,362,000
House allowance.....	
Committee recommendation.....	19,596,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$19,596,000 for the U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration [USTTA]. The amount recommended is \$5,474,000 more than 1990 appropriations to date, \$5,234,000 more than the budget requests, and \$19,596,000 more than the House allowance which did not provide for the USTTA. The increase over the 1991 adjusted base is to administer and provide tourism assistance to areas impacted by natural disasters in accordance with S. 1791, the Tourism Policy and Export Protection Act of 1990 as approved by the Senate.

Travel and tourism is the Nation's second largest industry. Data from the Department of Commerce reveals that 38.7 million foreign visitors came to the United States in 1989 and travel receipts reached \$43,800,000,000. In 1991, USTTA estimates that foreign visitors will exceed 46 million and generate more than \$56,000,000,000 in export revenues.

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 1990.....	\$1,223,369,000
Budget estimate, 1991.....	1,316,064,000
House allowance.....	1,037,465,000
Committee recommendation.....	1,369,730,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,369,730,000, an increase of \$146,361,000 above 1990 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is \$53,666,000 over the budget request and is \$332,265,000 over the House allowance. In addition, the Committee recommends the transfer of \$34,521,000 from the airport and airways trust fund. The amount recommended provides the necessary base adjustments to maintain the program levels approved for 1990, a portion of the requested increases, as well as additional amounts for high-priority programs.

The Committee recommendation compared to the 1990 level, the budget request, and the 1991 base is as follows:

[In thousands of dollars]

Activity/subactivity/item	1990 appropriation	1991 President's request	1991 base	1991 recommended
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE				
Mapping charting and geodessy:				
Mapping and charting.....	24,737	26,533	26,533	26,533
Great Lakes mapping project.....	100	100	100	100
ANCS II.....	1,660	1,644	1,644	1,644
Vertical control network.....	3,044	3,029	3,029	3,029
Subtotal, mapping and charting.....	29,541	31,206	31,306	31,306
Geodesy.....	15,540	15,728	15,728	15,728
SC cooperative geodetic survey.....	577	577	577	577
Multipurpose cadastre.....	1,836	1,836	1,836	1,836
Subtotal, geodesy.....	17,953	15,728	18,141	18,141
Total, mapping, charting, and geodesy.....	47,494	46,934	49,447	49,447
Observation and assessment:				
Observation and prediction.....	10,176	10,503	10,503	10,503
Ocean services/COAP.....	4,586	5,989	4,564	5,989
Gulf of Maine data collection project.....				250
Circulatory Survey Program.....	777	373	773	773
Tampa Bay mapping project.....	1,000		1,000	
California data buoys.....	151		151	151
Subtotal, observation and prediction.....	16,690	16,865	16,991	17,666
Estuarine and coastal assessment.....	910	1,991	1,991	4,491
Ocean assessments/LI Sound.....	13,759	12,693	13,693	11,193
Wetland management demonstration project.....	900		900	1,400
Subtotal, estuarine and coastal assessment.....	18,069	17,184	19,084	17,084
Coastal ocean science.....	6,400	17,369	6,369	11,869
Total, observation and assessment.....	41,159	51,418	42,444	46,619
Ocean and coastal management:				
Coastal management:				
Canal zone management 306 and 306A grants.....	34,000	29,838	33,838	35,000
Canal zone management 309 grants.....	400		400	
Estuarine reserves.....	3,490	3,473	3,473	3,473
Coastal zone management program administration.....	3,351	2,894	3,394	3,894
Purchase of Buxton Woods.....	1,500			
Charleston, SC, spec. area management planning.....				400
Subtotal, coastal management.....	42,741	36,205	41,105	42,767
Ocean management.....	1,168	1,667	1,667	1,667
Marine Sanctuary Sites Program.....	3,122	3,322	3,122	3,322
Hawaii Humpback Whale Marine Sanctuary study.....				250
Subtotal, ocean management.....	4,290	4,989	4,789	5,239
Total, ocean and coastal management.....	47,031	41,194	45,894	48,006
Total, National Ocean Service.....	135,684	139,546	137,785	144,072
NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE				
Information collection and analyses:				
Resource information.....	47,512	48,645	48,695	48,695
Conservation engineering.....		750		750

[In thousands of dollars]

Activity/subactivity/item	1990 appropriation	1991 President's request	1991 base	1991 recommended
Bering Sea pollock research.....		750		1,000
Alaskan groundfish surveys.....		750		750
Aquaculture/Stuttgart.....	4,775	465	4,752	5,452
Protected species research.....	2,913	2,250	2,899	2,899
Marine mammal population.....		3,000		2,000
Chesapeake Bay studies.....	1,600		1,600	2,000
Right whale research.....	235		235	235
Alaska salmon enhancements.....	3,766		3,766	2,300
Habitat evaluation/North Carolina.....	471			471
Sub-Arctic bottomfish fisheries.....	753		753	
Gulf of Maine groundfish survey.....				500
Hawaii stock management plan.....	400		400	400
Yukon River chinook salmon.....	235		235	235
Antarctic research.....	1,300		1,300	1,300
Atlantic salmon research.....	500		500	500
Oyster disease research.....	500		500	852
Field structure savings.....		(4,000)		
West coast groundfish.....	847	843	843	843
Pacific Salmon Treaty.....	4,708	4,686	4,686	5,400
SEAMAP.....	942	938	938	938
MARFIN.....	3,000	2,986	2,986	2,986
Gear entanglement studies.....	706	703	703	703
New England stock research.....	650	647	647	647
Alaska whale reimbursement.....	170			
Subtotal, resource information.....	75,983	63,413	76,438	81,856
Fishery industry information:				
Fish statistics/Alaska monitoring.....	9,759	11,898	9,898	10,898
PACFIN.....	1,000	2,000	1,000	2,000
Subtotal, fishery industry information.....	10,759	13,898	10,898	12,898
Information analysis and dissemination.....	18,912	19,277	19,277	19,277
Computer hardware and software.....		1,700		1,700
Subtotal, information analysis and dissemination.....	18,912	20,977	19,277	20,977
Total, information collection and analyses.....	105,654	98,288	106,613	115,731
Conservation and management operations:				
Fisheries Management Program.....	12,040	12,141	12,141	12,141
Columbia River hatcheries.....	9,300		9,300	10,400
Columbia River endangered species study.....				300
Management of Georges Bank.....	471		471	471
Regional councils.....	7,233	7,199	7,199	8,999
Subtotal, fisheries management program.....	29,044	19,340	29,111	32,311
Protected species management.....	3,612	3,677	3,677	3,677
Endangered species recovery plans.....	235	235	235	235
Oregon harbor seals, sea lions.....	36		36	36
North Pacific Driftnet Program.....	3,000	3,300	3,000	4,800
MMPA implementation.....	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500
Fishery observer training.....				200
Saint Paul trust fund.....	1,600			
Saint George trust fund.....	1,100			
Subtotal, protected species management.....	17,083	14,712	14,448	16,448
Habitat conservation.....	5,412	5,544	5,544	5,544
Enforcement and surveillance.....	8,871	9,380	9,380	9,380
Total, conservation and management operations.....	60,410	48,976	58,483	63,683

[In thousands of dollars]

Activity/subactivity/item	1990 appropriation	1991 President's request	1991 base	1991 recommended
STATE AND INDUSTRY ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS				
Grants to States:				
Interjurisdictional fisheries grants	3,500		3,500	3,500
Anadromous grants	2,354		2,354	2,354
Striped bass research	471		471	471
Interstate fish commissions	330		330	330
Subtotal, grants to States	6,655		6,655	6,655
Fisheries Development Program:				
Fisheries trade promotion activities	1,388	1,388	1,388	1,388
Product quality and safety research	8,620	4,506	8,906	8,906
Fish oil research	942		942	942
Mahi Mahi aquaculture	188		188	470
Shellfish water standards	500		500	1,500
Model Seafood/Consumer Center	330		330	330
Subtotal, Fisheries Development Program	11,968	5,894	12,254	13,536
Total, State and Industry Assistance Program	18,623	5,894	18,909	20,191
Total, National Marine Fisheries Service	184,687	153,158	184,005	199,605
OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH				
Climate and air quality research:				
Interannual seasonal climate research	8,224	8,260	8,260	8,260
Long-term climate and air quality research	22,536	23,498	23,498	23,498
National acid precipitation assessment	1,487		1,487	1,487
Subtotal, long-term climate and air quality research	24,023	23,498	24,985	24,985
Climate and global change	18,000	86,914	17,914	52,914
NCPO international climate panel	250		250	
Regional climate centers	2,892		2,890	3,140
Subtotal, National Climate Program	3,142		3,140	3,140
Total, climate and air quality research	53,389	118,672	54,299	89,299
Atmospheric programs:				
Weather research	28,504	28,111	28,111	28,111
Severe storm/mesoscale	5,600	5,600	5,600	5,600
PROFS	3,766	1,883	3,766	3,766
Weather modification matching grants	2,213		2,213	2,213
Subtotal, weather research	40,083	35,594	39,690	39,690
Solar-terrestrial services and research	4,550	6,205	4,705	4,705
Total, atmospheric programs	44,633	41,799	44,395	44,395
Ocean and Great Lakes programs:				
Marine prediction research	9,984	8,360	8,360	8,360
GLERL	4,772	3,172	4,772	5,772
VENTS	2,000		2,000	2,600
SE/US Caribbean FOCI/SEFCAR	942		942	942
Subtotal, marine prediction research	17,698	11,532	16,074	17,674
Sea Grant College Program	41,000	27,498	40,798	41,798
Zebra mussel research				1,000
National Coastal R&D Institute	1,177		1,177	1,177
United States/Asia Aquaculture Exchange	282		282	
Subtotal, sea grant	42,459	27,498	42,257	43,975

[In thousands of dollars]

Activity/subactivity/item	1990 appropriation	1991 President's request	1991 base	1991 recommended
NOAA Undersea Research Program	14,285	.....	14,285	14,285
Key Largo Tropical Research Facility	377	.....	377	.....
Subtotal, Undersea Research Program	14,662	.....	14,662	14,285
Total, ocean and Great Lakes programs	74,819	39,030	72,993	75,934
Total, oceanic and atmospheric research	172,841	199,501	171,687	209,628
NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE				
Operations and research:				
Local warnings and forecasts/MARDI	188,803	231,364	220,364	231,364
Reduce staff at eight WSFO's	787	.....	787	787
Southern region headquarters	12,850	11,998	12,850	12,850
Data buoy activities	14,665	13,560	14,665	14,665
Pacific and Alaska region headquarters	4,200	3,817	4,200	4,200
Agricultural Weather Service Program	1,745	.....	1,745	1,745
Fruit Frost Program	679	.....	679	679
Fire weather services	1,582	1,112	1,582	1,582
Susquehanna River basin flood system	700	.....	700	700
Colorado River basin flood system	300	.....	300	300
Contract observers	200	.....	200	200
Base reduction/Samoa	29,073	NA	1,054	300
Subtotal, local warnings and forecasts	255,584	261,851	259,126	269,372
Central forecast guidance	29,861	28,394	28,394	28,394
Atmospheric and hydrological research	2,394	2,311	2,311	2,311
Total, operations and research	287,839	292,556	289,831	300,077
Systems acquisition:				
NEXRAD	71,400	114,343	71,059	114,343
ASOS	8,725	14,058	8,683	14,058
AWIPS/NOAAPORT	13,500	41,803	13,436	35,194
NMC computer	7,800	7,263	7,763	7,263
Total, systems acquisition	101,425	177,467	100,941	170,858
Total, National Weather Service	389,264	470,023	390,772	470,935
NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SATELLITE, DATA, AND INFORMATION SERVICE				
Polar spacecraft and launching	15,184	64,584	15,112	50,112
Geostationary spacecraft and launching	135,997	109,146	135,348	109,146
Environmental observing services	48,964	48,192	48,192	48,192
Landsat operations	9,500	.....	9,500	9,500
Landsat commercialization	34,900	36,334	34,734	34,734
Total, satellite observing systems	244,545	258,256	242,886	251,684
Environmental data management systems	20,715	22,174	22,174	22,174
Total, NESDIS	265,260	280,430	265,060	273,858
PROGRAM SUPPORT				
Executive direction and administration	25,079	25,006	25,006	25,006
Central administrative support	30,487	37,192	36,992	36,992
Retired pay commissioned officers	5,228	5,277	5,277	5,277
Total, administration and services	60,794	67,475	67,275	67,275
Facilities maintenance	471	3,204	1,204	1,954
Beaufort, NC, maintenance	200	.....	.....	.....

[In thousands of dollars]

Activity/subactivity/item	1990 appropriation	1991 President's request	1991 base	1991 recommended
Woods Hole bulkhead and dock	2,000	.....	2,000	670
Facilities consolidation	750	3,473	.....	3,473
Total, facilities	3,421	6,677	3,204	6,097
Marine services	59,910	65,848	60,120	63,720
Marine electronics agenda	675	.....	.....	.....
Subtotal, marine services	60,585	65,848	60,120	63,720
Aircraft services	7,571	9,306	7,440	8,440
Total, program support	132,371	149,306	138,039	145,532
Adjustments to base/unidentified .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, direct obligations	1,280,107	1,391,964	1,287,348	1,443,630
Financing:				
Deobligations	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)
Transfer from coastal energy impact fund	(4,500)	.....	.....	.....
Budget authority	1,269,607	1,385,964	1,281,348	1,437,630
Transfers:				
From promote and development	(55,000)	(61,900)	(61,900)	(60,900)
From coastal energy impact fund .....	.....	(8,000)	(8,000)	(7,000)
Airport and airways trust fund .....	.....	.....	.....	(34,521)
Appropriation	1,214,607	1,316,064	1,211,448	1,369,730

The Committee provides \$52,914,000 for NOAA's program in climate and global change. The program will augment and integrate existing programs and should include global observations, monitoring, and data and information management relating to the study of changes in the Earth's climate system, fundamental research on critical oceanic and atmospheric processes, and climate prediction and diagnostics.

The Committee's recommendation includes \$11,869,000 for the Coastal Ocean Science Program. The Committee expects that \$350,000 will be allocated to the University of South Carolina School of Public Health and the Baruch Institute for continuation of the research on effective management of small, high-salinity estuaries, in collaboration with the National Marine Fisheries Service Southeastern Fisheries Laboratory in Charleston, SC. The Committee also intends that \$100,000 will be allocated to assist Project Oceanology in the acquisition of a new boat.

The Committee intends that \$1,000,000 of the funds provided to NOAA is for completion of the work required to support the multi-year Long Island Sound study, which was designated as part of the EPA National Estuary Program in 1988. It is also the Committee's intention that work carried out with this funding will be done with the approval of the Long Island Sound Study Management Committee, of which NOAA is a member.

The amount recommended includes \$577,000 for the South Carolina multipurpose mapping project.

The Committee has set aside \$900,000 in this account to continue a joint Federal-State research and demonstration project to develop

a natural resources information system and to establish criteria and standards by which the public interest in privately owned natural resources can be determined. The National Ocean Service has contracted with South Carolina's Water Resources Commission to conduct this demonstration in the watershed of Edisto, and the upper reaches of the Combahee River. This pilot project will provide valuable information and methodology to enable the States and the Federal Government to continue to efficiently manage our natural resources.

The Committee has provided an additional \$500,000 to expand the wetlands demonstration project to enhance the geographic information system [GIS] and environmental policy research in the Edisto River basin of South Carolina. The additional funds will measure the impact of sea level rise on South Carolina's coastal zone, specifically in Charleston, SC, as well as further the work on the National Estuarine Research Reserve proposed for the Ashpoo, Combahee, and Edisto [ACE] River basin. The additional funding will expand the GIS data base development for the current project in order to support and facilitate the new initiatives as well as provide a significant opportunity for intergovernmental cooperation.

Within the \$2,650,000 for resource survey activities, the Committee expects NMFS to continue contracting with South Carolina Wildlife and Marine Resources Department for Resource Surveys.

The Committee has provided \$250,000 for a study of the feasibility of establishing a national marine sanctuary in the marine environment adjacent to Kahoolawe, HI. The purpose of the study is to determine the effects such a sanctuary would have on the population of humpback whales that inhabit the marine environment off Kahoolawe. This report on the proposed sanctuary should be transmitted to Congress by December 1, 1991.

The Committee notes that section 306A(c)(2) of the Federal Coastal Zone Management Act authorizes NOAA to make grants to States for educational and interpretative activities related to, among other things, the redevelopment of urban waterfronts. This section of the act has not been used extensively in the past, yet there are innumerable opportunities for using revitalized waterfronts to educate the general public and school children about coastal and ocean environments, fisheries, ports, and other maritime activities. These waterfronts attract large numbers of people and provide unique educational opportunities. NOAA should pay particular attention in the award of funds to urban waterfront projects, including demonstration projects, that provide maximum opportunities for ongoing public and school children education through exhibits, programs, and tours.

The Committee is recommending \$250,000 to begin the establishment of a Gulf of Maine data management and information transfer system. It is intended that these funds be made available to the Gulf of Maine Council on the Marine Environment, which consists of the States of Maine and New Hampshire, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and the Canadian provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The council was established pursuant to the agreement on the conservation of the marine environment of the Gulf of Maine, signed by the five Governors and premiers from the

participating States and provinces in December 1989. The intent of the agreement is to develop a coordinated monitoring program for the gulf, to minimize actions that would result in degradation of environmental quality or depletion of resources, and to develop additional agreements or protocols on specific issues as needed.

The Committee has allocated a total of \$2,750,000 for continued funding through the National Marine Fisheries Service of the Stuttgart, AR, Fish Farming Experimental Station operated by the U.S. Department of the Interior Fish and Wildlife Service. The Stuttgart farm is one of the Nation's leading research institutions on fresh-water aquaculture and the largest facility in the country of this type. The allocation includes \$2,200,000 to complete the funding of the new bench research facility, including equipment and furnishings, for which \$3,400,000 has previously been made available. The Committee directs that \$75,000 of the \$550,000 allocated to Stuttgart for its operating budget be used to conduct research studies between Stuttgart and the University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff related to aquaculture and catfish farming. The Committee also directs the National Marine Fisheries Service to continue its present cooperative relationship with the Fish and Wildlife Service.

There is a continuing need for a comprehensive research program aimed at finding a means to control multinucleate sphere unknown [MSX], dermo and other diseases, which pose deadly serious threats to oyster populations. These complex diseases have devastated oyster stocks and a once thriving industry on the east coast. During the 1950's MSX virtually eliminated oyster beds in the Delaware Bay. When it spread to the lower bay area in the 1960's, it destroyed approximately 75 percent of Virginia's oyster population and in Maryland's waters, mortalities may reach 90 percent. The disease has now been identified from New England to the Gulf of Mexico and the potential for spread beyond these areas is great.

The Committee has allocated \$852,000 to initiate a cooperative Federal-State effort to study these diseases, their means of transfer from one oyster to another and the genetic basis for disease resistance. This effort, under NOAA's Sea Grant Program, would involve the university community and the National Marine Fisheries Service's research facility in Oxford, MD, which has conducted important research on oyster diseases and parasites. Research is also needed to update the Interstate Shellfish Sanitation Conference's bacterial standards and to establish an accurate methodology for estimating the public health risk associated with oyster, clam, and mussel contamination.

The Committee recommendation includes \$355,000 for continuing support of the Newport Marine Science Center in Oregon.

The Committee is pleased that NOAA maintained in the base appropriation for conservation management the \$400,000 for Hawaiian monk seal research. The Committee directs that NOAA report the implementation plan for the \$400,000 within 90 days of enactment of the bill.

The Committee has included \$350,000 to be allocated to the Alaska Eskimo Whaling Commission for the following purposes: (1) scientific research, (2) International Whaling Commission representation, and (3) for implementation of the Alaska Eskimo Whaling

Commission and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration cooperative agreement. The funds shall not be used to influence any decision by or to support any litigation against any branch of Government.

A number of NOAA sea grant institutions have expressed an interest in becoming training centers for marine mammal and fishery observers, and their participation has been endorsed by the Sea Grant Association. The Committee believes that the sea grant institutions are technically capable of training qualified observers. It is, therefore, instructing the National Marine Fisheries Service to move forward expeditiously in developing a model training program which can be adopted by the sea grant colleges for the purpose of training federally recognized observers. The Committee is informed that the University of Alaska has submitted a proposal to the National Marine Fisheries Service to establish such a training program. The Committee has allocated \$200,000 to NMFS for its use in conducting a pilot training program with the University of Alaska. The results of this pilot program can then be used to develop a model program for other sea grant institutions nationwide.

Pursuant to the original intent of the Mitchell Act, it is the intention of the Committee that the hatcheries currently rearing or releasing fish at or below Bonneville Dam include a program in fiscal year 1991 to release fish above the dam to rebuild upriver natural runs.

The National Marine Fisheries Service has received petitions to declare five species of Columbia and Snake River salmon as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act. In view of this development and a recently completed Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife stock status review, several critical information gaps have been identified and must be addressed. For each of the salmon groups, data needs can be broadly categorized as either genetic or numerical (abundance). Although there is some genetic and numerical data available for each of these groups of fish, the Committee recognizes that supplemental information is needed.

The Committee directs that no less than \$300,000 be provided for the States of Oregon, Idaho, and Washington to study the impact of hatchery varieties on existing populations, estimate juvenile distribution and rearing densities, and to study changing habitat conditions. The Committee understands that the States have expertise in certain fisheries areas and need funding to participate in a meaningful manner with the NMFS endangered species listing process. Additionally, the Committee recommends that NMFS and other pertinent Federal agencies cooperate with State and local governments and their regional offices in providing the necessary staff and budgetary resources to expeditiously address this problem.

Within the funds recommended for NMFS, the Committee intends that \$456,000 be allocated to begin implementation of a joint NMFS-Corps of Engineers habitat restoration and creation program.

The Committee has appropriated \$14,285,000 for NOAA's National Undersea Research Program [NURP]. It is the intent of the Committee that these funds be used to support research and operation of high national priority. In view of the lack of a budgeted undersea research program, and the changes occurring in the pro-

gram, the Committee directs that the program be reviewed before the funds are distributed. It is the intent of the Committee that applicants submit proposals to NOAA to be evaluated under the guidelines described in the Office of Undersea Research operations manual. The Committee further directs that NOAA submit by December 31, 1990, the results of the evaluation to the Committee under the reprogramming guidelines described in section 606 of this bill. The Committee intends that none of the \$14,285,000 will be released for obligation until the reprogramming action is approved, except for necessary amounts to maintain ongoing operations pending the completion of the evaluation.

The Committee amount recommended will maintain the Nation's weather stations service at current operating levels. The Committee expects the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to continue operation of West Virginia's and all other weather stations at current levels. The Committee expects NOAA to maintain the agricultural weather, fire weather, and other weather and flash-flood warning programs as they affect West Virginia and elsewhere at the fiscal year 1990 levels. The Committee also expects NOAA to continue to accelerate the implementation of the integrated flood observing and warning system [IFLOWS] in West Virginia and surrounding States. The Committee wishes to be kept fully informed of the remaining milestones needed to complete the West Virginia portions of the IFLOWS system.

The Committee notes that over the past 5 fiscal years it has provided 100 percent of the \$7,200,000 needed to install the Susquehanna River Basin flood warning network. For the past 2 fiscal years the Committee has provided funding for the network's operations and maintenance. For fiscal year 1991 the Committee has provided \$700,000 above the budget request and expects the States which benefit from the network to match the Committee's funding level.

In the interest of aviation safety, the Committee has included the necessary funding to maintain the federally contracted weather observation stations at Stampede Pass, WA, Blue Canyon, OR, and Sexton Summit, OR. The Committee urges NOAA not to close or reduce the hours of operation below the level on December 29, 1988, of such stations until automated equipment is provided that will provide the same level of service as a full-time human weather observer.

The Committee recommends \$44,234,000 for the Landsat system, of which \$34,734,000 is for the launch costs for Landsat 6 and \$9,500,000 is for the expenses associated with the continued operation of Landsats 4 and 5. The amount provided for the operational expenses of Landsats 4 and 5 is based on the continued availability and level of Landsat imagery during the first 6 months of fiscal year 1991. If Landsats 4 and 5 continue to operate for a longer period of time, then NOAA will need to make suitable financial arrangements. The amount recommended includes \$63,720,000 for marine services, including \$1,600,000 to reactivate the *Albatross*, the Woods Hole, MA, research vessel.

The amount recommended provides the requested \$3,473,000 for the further consolidation of NOAA's Washington offices in Silver Spring, MD.

The Committee directs the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration [NOAA] to furnish to the Committee within 120 days of enactment of this bill an analysis of the current status of America's role in marine biotechnology and foreign competition in this scientific area. NOAA should also report on its plans for involvement in the Christopher Columbus Center for Marine Research and Exploration in Baltimore, MD, and describe for the Committee the relation of the activities of the Columbus Center's Center of Marine Biotechnology to America's role in marine biotechnology.

The Committee recognizes that conservation engineering could provide substantial benefits to the U.S. shrimp industry in minimizing bycatches of nontarget species. In establishing priorities for the Saltonstall/Kennedy grant program, the Secretary of Commerce is urged to give careful consideration to such potential benefits and allocate financial resources accordingly.

The Committee has included bill language to provide that administrative costs associated with the Saltonstall/Kennedy fund grant program be derived from receipts in the fund.

AIR FORCE HURRICANE RECONNAISSANCE

For a number of years the U.S. Air Force and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration have shared operational responsibility for airborne hurricane reconnaissance activities. Despite the success of this shared responsibility, and the direction of the Congress to maintain this arrangement, on June 29, 1990, the Secretary of Defense instructed the Secretary of the Air Force to transfer the WC-130 hurricane reconnaissance aircraft of the Defense Department to the Commerce Department on or about October 1, 1990, if requested by Secretary Mosbacher. This decision was apparently reached on the basis of a draft report prepared by the Commerce Department that was not formally transmitted to the Secretary of Defense.

The Secretary of Commerce responded to the Secretary of Defense on July 6, 1990, and declined to take responsibility for this mission. The Committee concurs with the Secretary of Commerce and has included appropriate bill language in support of his decision.

NOAA FISHERIES GRANTS

The Committee is aware that the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration has been criticized for poor management of some of its grant programs. However, it makes no sense to penalize State agencies involved in cooperative, long-term programs for these problems. For example, the fiscal year 1990 grant to the State of Oregon for their participation in the operation of the Columbia River hatcheries was not received until more than one-half the fiscal year had expired. Oregon requested preaward costs in their grant application but was told that they would have to make a separate application. The preaward costs were not approved until the middle of May. This resulted in the State of Oregon carrying the costs of the hatcheries for over 7 months, resulting in a loss to the State of more than \$38,000. Other State agencies are experienc-

ing similar delays in receiving grants and are suffering similar losses. Therefore, the Committee has recommended bill language to ensure that the funds provided for the Columbia River hatcheries pursuant to the Mitchell Act are made available within 30 days of enactment of the appropriations act.

GOES PROGRAM

The Committee provides the full amount of funding requested by the administration to continue the procurement of the next series of GOES spacecraft. The Committee has been informed of recent problems with development of instrumentation for this spacecraft series which may have an impact on procurement costs and schedules, and which may increase the likelihood of a gap in GOES service. Since this procurement previously has experienced considerable cost increases and schedule delays, the Committee has inserted a provision that requires the Secretary of Commerce to provide a report which provides information on procurement of these spacecraft and on contingency plans for a potential gap in GOES service to the Committee.

DAMAGE ASSESSMENT AND RESTORATION REVOLVING FUND

The Committee is recommending the establishment of a damage assessment and restoration revolving fund in order to facilitate the marine damage assessment and restoration activities of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. The initial capital contribution to the fund includes \$2,000,000 to continue damage assessment activities in Prince William Sound, AK, as the result of the spill from the *Exxon Valdez* oil tanker, of which \$100,000 is to be used to establish the Prince William Sound Oil Spill Institute as provided in section 5001 of the Oil Spill Pollution Act. Congress originally provided funds for this activity in the Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1990. The Committee expects that the Departments of Commerce and Justice will continue to seek full reimbursement from the Exxon Corp. for all expenses related to the damage assessment activities.

The Committee recommendation also includes base funding of \$2,500,000 originally requested in the operations, research, and facilities appropriation for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

The revolving fund is being proposed to provide a method for sustaining an ongoing marine damage assessment and restoration program from funds received from parties responsible for oil spills, for toxic and hazardous waste spills, and for damage to marine sanctuaries. As funds are recovered from responsible parties, it is intended that they be divided for subsequent expenditure between damage assessment and response and restoration activities pursuant to the applicable court order or other agreement directing such responsible parties to make the payment to the fund.

Authority for the Department of Commerce and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to engage in marine damage assessment and restoration activities is provided in the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act; the Federal Water Pollution Control Act; the Marine Pro-

tection, Research and Sanctuaries Act; and the Oil Pollution Act of 1990.

FISHERIES PROMOTIONAL FUND

Pursuant to the provisions of the Fish and Seafood Promotion Act of 1986, as amended, the Committee is recommending the release of \$2,000,000 as authorized by said act.

FISHING VESSEL AND GEAR DAMAGE FUND

Appropriations, 1990	\$1,000,000
Budget estimate, 1991	1,202,000
House allowance	1,202,000
Committee recommendation.....	1,202,000

The Committee recommends \$1,202,000 for the fishing vessel and gear damage fund. This is the same as the House allowance and the budget estimate and an increase of \$202,000 over the 1990 appropriations.

This fund provides compensation to fishing vessel owners who sustain losses or damage to their gear or vessels attributed to foreign fishing vessels. The fund is supported by a surcharge imposed upon foreign fishing permit fees. The fund is operating through the appropriation of existing balances from previous year surcharges and interest earned. For fiscal year 1991, an appropriation of \$1,202,000 from balances available in the fund is required to meet claim and administrative expenses.

FISHERMEN'S CONTINGENCY FUND

Appropriations, 1990	\$734,000
Budget estimate, 1991	1,000,000
House allowance	1,000,000
Committee recommendation.....	1,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,000,000, an increase of \$266,000 over the 1990 appropriations to date and the same as the budget request and the House allowance.

U.S. commercial fishermen are entitled, by title IV of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Amendments of 1978, to compensation for damage or loss of fishing gear and resulting economic loss due to obstructions related to oil and gas exploration, development, and production in any area of the Outer Continental Shelf.

FOREIGN FISHING OBSERVER FUND

Appropriations, 1990	\$1,963,000
Budget estimate, 1991	1,997,000
House allowance	1,997,000
Committee recommendation.....	1,997,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,997,000, which is \$34,000 more than the 1990 appropriations to date and the same as the budget request and the House allowance.

The foreign fishing observer fund, established by Public Law 96-339, which amended the Atlantic Tuna Convention Act of 1975, is to be used by the Secretary of Commerce to pay salaries, adminis-

trative costs, and data management costs associated with full observer coverage aboard certain foreign fishing vessels within the U.S. fishery conservation zone. Amendments to the Magnuson Fishery Conservation Act now allow foreign governments to contract for observer services from contractors approved by the Secretary. The current level of coverage is expected to continue with a decrease in direct appropriations and an increase in direct contracts.

PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1990	\$85,900,000
Budget estimate, 1991	112,027,000
House allowance	109,807,000
Committee recommendation.....	

The Committee recommends no appropriation for the Patent and Trademark Office as the overall budget agreement provides for this Office to be sustained by an increase in fees.

TECHNOLOGY ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1990	\$3,875,000
Budget estimate, 1991	4,583,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation.....	4,433,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$4,433,000 which includes the base adjustments to this appropriation and is an increase of \$558,000 over 1990 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is \$150,000 less than the budget request but \$4,433,000 above the House allowance which did not provide for this item.

The Technology Administration established pursuant to Public Law 100-519, headed by an Under Secretary, is the principal organization within the Department of Commerce for the development and promotion of Federal technology policies and programs to increase U.S. commercial and industrial innovation, productivity, and growth. The bureaus reporting to the Under Secretary are the National Technical Information Service, the National Institute of Standards and Technology, and the National Telecommunications and Information Administration.

Within the amount provided, the Committee has allocated \$500,000 for the Clearinghouse on State and Local Competitiveness Initiatives established by the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988. The Committee also directs that the funding and staffing of the Office of Technology Policy (formerly the Office of Productivity, Technology, and Innovation) be maintained at fiscal 1990 levels.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL RESEARCH AND SERVICES

Appropriations, 1990.....	\$161,845,000
Budget estimate, 1991.....	198,408,000
House allowance.....	
Committee recommendation.....	172,228,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$172,228,000 for the National Institute of Standards and Technology [NIST], an increase of \$10,383,000 over the 1990 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is \$26,180,000 less than the budget request and \$172,228,000 above the House allowance and provides a portion of the amounts requested for NIST exclusive of the funds for external programs which are recommended in the following new separate appropriation.

The Committee recommendation maintains the Centers for Fire Research and Building Technology at current levels. The increases provided cover the adjustments to base including \$600,000 for the management of the Regional Centers for Manufacturing Technology and \$1,000,000 to administer the Advanced Technology Program, as well as the full increases requested as follows:

Facilities.....	\$1,000,000
Supercomputer.....	3,120,000
Lightwave.....	3,400,000
ISDN.....	1,000,000
Chemical.....	2,000,000
Semiconductors.....	2,000,000
Computer security.....	2,000,000
Intelligent machines.....	2,500,000
Materials processing.....	1,260,000
Composites.....	1,000,000
Superconductivity.....	1,000,000
Totals.....	20,280,000

Within the amount recommended the Committee directs that \$250,000 be provided to match private sector funding to assist the Saudi Arabian Standards Organization in the development of a new standards code.

INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY SERVICES

Appropriations, 1990.....	
Budget estimate, 1991.....	
House allowance.....	
Committee recommendation.....	\$52,100,000

The Committee recommends a new appropriation of \$52,100,000 for the external technology grants programs of the National Institute for Standards and Technology. The amount recommended is an increase of \$34,700,000 over the \$17,400,000 appropriated in the "Scientific and technical research and services" account for fiscal year 1990.

The Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988, in recognition of the growing importance of technological competitiveness to U.S. economic well-being, expanded NIST's charter and created three new external grants programs to help American industry to

improve its performance in manufacturing and advanced technology. Two of the new activities, the Regional Centers for the Transfer of Manufacturing Technology and the State Technology Extension Program provide technical advice to small- and medium-sized manufacturers and help them modernize their factories. The third new activity, the NIST Advanced Technology Program, supports industry-led research projects to develop the new generic, precompetitive technologies that American companies need. Industry must provide at least one-half of the funding for each such project, and the program emphasizes research to overcome fundamental technical barriers in new areas of technology.

The need for these programs continues to grow. In the manufacturing area, a recent Office of Technology Assessment study concludes that, "American manufacturing has never been in more trouble than it is now * * *. The weaknesses in U.S. manufacturing technology must be cured if the Nation is to enjoy rising living standards together with a strong, stable position in international trade." The United States also increasingly lags in the development of new advanced technologies. A spring 1990 report by the Department of Commerce concluded that the United States is losing, or losing badly, relative to Japan and Europe in many of the world's 12 key emerging technologies. Products based on these 12 technologies are expected to create a \$1,000,000,000,000 world market over the next 10 years, with the U.S. market alone being \$350,000,000,000. Other countries are investing heavily to develop these new technologies and to help their companies improve manufacturing. Expanded funding for the NIST's external technology grants programs is required in order to carry out the technology provisions of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act and to help meet this great foreign challenge to U.S. technological leadership.

REGIONAL CENTERS FOR TRANSFER OF MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGY

The recommended level includes \$11,900,000 for the Regional Centers for the Transfer of Manufacturing Technology, an increase of \$5,000,000 over the 1990 appropriation of \$6,900,000. (In addition, the appropriation for the internal NIST program contains \$600,000 for administration of the centers program, an amount equal to the 1990 level.) The Committee believes that these centers are succeeding in their mission to help small- and medium-sized companies modernize their manufacturing technology and improve their competitiveness. Three centers are now operating, and Congress has provided 1990 appropriations to start two additional centers. The recommended amount, plus 1990 carryover, is intended to support the five centers at the annual rate of \$3,000,000 of Federal funds for each center, to the extent that the centers can initiate activities in 1991 and provide the required matching amounts.

ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM

The recommended level includes \$38,900,000 for NIST's Advanced Technology Program [ATP], an increase of \$29,700,000 over the 1990 appropriation of \$9,200,000. (In addition, the appropriation for NIST's internal program includes \$1,000,000 to administer the

ATP; the 1990 internal program appropriation contained \$800,000 to administer this activity.) Given the challenge U.S. industry faces in key emerging technologies, the Committee intends that these ATP funds be used to encourage and assist industry-led research projects, especially joint research and development ventures (consortia), in such economically strategic areas as advanced electronics, advanced manufacturing technology, and advanced materials.

The Committee has included a general provision in the bill (Sec. 105) setting conditions on the participation of non-North American companies in ATP-supported research projects. Since the purpose of the ATP is to promote American technological leadership, and since taxpayer funds are involved, the Committee believes strongly that the ATP should emphasize support for United States companies, including, as appropriate, Canadian firms that work with United States industry. The Committee rejects the argument that non-North American companies should have an automatic and unconditional claim on a Federal research program paid for by the taxpayers. The general provision does provide a procedure by which foreign companies which meet certain conditions may participate in ATP-supported research. The foreign company must be prepared to make a material contribution to the research project; it must show a commitment to the American market, in terms of having research, manufacturing, and employment in this country; the company's home country must offer U.S. firms reciprocal access to its government-supported research; and the company must not have repeatedly violated U.S. laws concerning dumping and unfair subsidies.

The recommended amount also includes \$1,300,000 for the State Technology Extension Program, the same level as appropriated in 1990.

NATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1990	\$14,002,000
Budget estimate, 1991	15,252,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	14,882,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$14,882,000, an increase of \$880,000 above the 1990 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is \$370,000 below the request and \$14,882,000 over the House allowance which did not provide for this item. The amount recommended provides for the adjustments to base.

PUBLIC TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES, PLANNING, AND
CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 1990.....	\$20,000,000
Budget estimate, 1991.....	
House allowance	20,833,000
Committee recommendation.....	21,833,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$21,833,000, an increase of \$1,833,000 over the fiscal year 1990 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is \$21,833,000 above the budget estimate and \$1,000,000 more than the House allowance. The administration recommended no funds for the continuation of this program which supplies assistance to public television and radio stations in meeting their facility, planning, and construction requirement.

PEACESAT

An increase of \$1,000,000 over the base requirements is recommended for the Pan-Pacific Education and Communication Experiments by Satellite [Peacesat] Program. Peacesat bridges the gap between developed and developing country telecommunications in the remote areas of the Pacific by the use of appropriate technology. The keys to Peacesat's success are: (1) the appropriateness of its technology; and (2) the equal access nature of its management policies.

During an outbreak of dengue fever in the south Pacific, weekly medical staff teleconferences leading to its control were conducted over Peacesat. In many environmental emergencies, Peacesat has been the only means of communication which remained operational. Alaskans, Hawaiians, Samoans, Tongans, Chamorros, and Maoris have discussed social issues and shared problems and solutions over Peacesat. Scientists around the Pacific have conferred on the latest developments in their fields. Peacesat services and programming are constantly driven by user needs.

In 30 countries over 100 Peacesat terminals enjoy direct access to sophisticated telecommunication applications over the satellite. This access allows any country's users to share information and resources with any of the other countries. All Peacesat terminals are autonomous and must have local institutional support. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration supported the Peacesat concept since 1971 through the use of ATA-1 and ATS-3 satellites. In 1988 and 1989 Congress provided funds in NTIA's appropriation to ensure a short-term space segment solution for Peacesat users.

NTIA, NOAA, and the University of Hawaii have used the \$1,900,000 appropriated for fiscal years 1988 and 1989 to secure new satellite capacity to cover Peacesat's short-term transmission needs and to contract for the construction of Earth terminals to use with the new satellite. The new satellite is expected to last until the end of 1994.

Additional funding is now needed to install the Earth terminals, to administer the Peacesat program, and, most importantly, to begin the process of securing satellite capacity to meet the long-term needs of the program. Because of the long leadtime needed

for the acquisition of satellite facilities, funding must be available in fiscal year 1991 to ensure that NTIA and the University of Hawaii will be able to locate replacement long-term satellite capacity beginning in 1995.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The total amount of new budget authority recommended by the Committee for the Department of Justice is \$8,487,338,000, which is \$303,888,000 more than the 1990 appropriation, \$171,206,000 more than the budget estimates, and \$6,723,879,000 over the House allowance for the Department.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTION FRAUD INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTION

The Committee is deeply concerned with the spiralling number of failures of financial institutions, particularly savings and loans. The failure rate of financial institutions exceeds that of any time since the Great Depression. The Committee believes the evidence of criminal conduct related to these failures, the complexity of investigating such cases and the seriousness of the offenses involved demand immediate attention.

The Committee notes that the administration chose not to seek appropriations to match the authorization level set forth in the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989 [FIRREA], nor has it sought appropriations to match even higher authorization levels supported by a vote of 99 to 1 in the recently passed omnibus crime bill. Evidenced by the unequivocal bipartisan support for financial institution fraud resources well above the levels sought by the administration for 1991, the Committee has included \$109,500,000 in increased resources above the President's request to investigate and prosecute those responsible for the worst white-collar crime scandal of the century.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1990.....	\$96,450,000
Budget estimate, 1991.....	101,061,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation.....	100,968,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$100,968,000, an increase of \$4,518,000 over the 1990 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is the same as the budget request, less \$93,000 for Foreign Affairs Administrative System positions [FAAS] which are now funded through the Department of State, and \$100,968,000 more than the House allowance.

This appropriation funds the development of policy objectives and the management of the Department and two organizations responsible for the administrative review and appeal of decisions relating to individuals: the Executive Office for Immigration Review and the pardon attorney.

The Committee has included bill language establishing in law the level of staffing for the Office of Legislative Affairs and the Office of Public Affairs at that which was requested in the President's 1990 budget. In January 1989, the Department of Justice informed the Committee that it planned a reduction in force in these two offices. The Department of Justice stated that: "* * * the OMB has provided the Department with explicit guidance which states that OMB would not support any augmentation of these offices beginning in fiscal year 1990. In response to that guidance, and to resolve the continuing troublesome issue of excess employment in these offices, we have initiated the reductions in force."

The Committee approved the reprogramming request setting forth the reductions in force of career employees, but the Department of Justice did not adhere to the OMB policy guidance and began increasing the number of staff in these offices during the summer of 1989.

In addition, the Committee notes that the Department of Justice did not follow the guidance from the committee of conference on the Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies appropriations bill, 1990. The conference report (H. Rept. 101-299) set the staffing levels for the Office of Legislative Affairs and the Office of Public Affairs at that requested in the President's fiscal year 1990 budget submission.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

On April 16, 1990, the Department of Agriculture agreed to the Department of Justice converting its payroll/personnel system to the one operated by Agriculture's National Finance Center. The Committee has included language permitting the Department of Justice to retain from current operating income not to exceed \$3,000,000 to begin the orderly transition from the Department's payroll/personnel system to the system operated by Agriculture's National Finance Center.

The Department of Justice estimates it would cost in excess of \$30,000,000 to redesign and upgrade its payroll/personnel system to a modern, stand-alone system. By entering into a cross-servicing agreement with the National Finance Center, Justice estimates that for approximately \$12,000,000 it can provide its employees with a modern, state-of-the-art payroll/personnel system.

The funds will be derived from efficiencies produced by the fund's managers. No rate increases are to be executed solely to generate operating income to produce surplus operating income.

The Committee understands that some conversion costs will be incurred in 1991 to enable organizations to begin to convert to the National Finance Center system in October 1991. Further, the Committee understands that the last of the Department's 60,000 employees currently serviced by the Department of Justice's payroll/personnel system should be converted to the National Finance Center system by April 1993.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 1990	\$20,541,000
Budget estimate, 1991	28,382,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	22,140,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$22,140,000 for the Office of Inspector General [OIG]. The amount recommended is \$6,242,000 less than the budget request but \$22,140,000 above the House allowance. The amount recommended includes \$1,617,000 in mandatory increases and \$18,000 in decreases for nonrecurring expenses. These adjustments to base provide 296 positions and \$22,140,000.

The Committee has included language to support certain investigations of a confidential character and to provide necessary authority for acquisition, lease, maintenance, and operation of vehicles required in field investigative, inspection, or audit operations.

U.S. PAROLE COMMISSION

Appropriations, 1990	\$10,500,000
Budget estimate, 1991	9,869,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	9,869,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$9,869,000, the same as the budget request but \$9,869,000 more than the House allowance. The Committee recommendation reflects the continuation of the Parole Commission's phasedown and the implementation of the sentencing reform guidelines.

The U.S. Parole Commission is an independent body within the Department of Justice which makes decisions regarding the granting or denial of parole, conditions of parole, supervision of parolees and mandatory releases, recommitment in the event of violation of the conditions of supervision, and termination of supervision as outlined in the 1976 Parole Commission and Reorganization Act.

LEGAL ACTIVITIES

GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

Appropriations, 1990	\$294,889,000
Budget estimate, 1991	338,546,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	352,103,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$352,103,000, an increase of \$57,214,000 over the 1990 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is \$13,557,000 more than the budget request and \$352,103,000 more than the House allowance. The Committee allowance includes up to \$6,000,000 in litigation support contracts to remain available through September 30, 1992, and up to \$17,000,000 for office automation systems for the litigating components of the Department. The Committee recommendation provides the requested adjustments to base, less \$6,000 for Foreign Affairs Administrative System positions [FAAS] which are now funded through the Department of State.

The Committee has provided \$22,000,000 to support requested program increases for general legal activities. The Committee is supportive of the resource needs of this appropriation account. Both in defense of Federal Government programs and in affirmative litigation to recover moneys owed the United States, the organizations funded by this appropriation protect the Federal Treasury. Further, criminal prosecution and civil litigation policy direction and often direct aid to field prosecutors and litigators are rendered by programs in the general legal activities appropriation.

This appropriation supports the Attorney General through the establishment of litigative policy, conduct of litigation, and various other legal responsibilities, through the Office of the Solicitor General, the Tax Division, the Criminal Division, the Office of Legal Counsel, the Civil Rights Division, the Land and Natural Resources Division, the Civil Division, and Interpol.

LEGAL ACTIVITIES OFFICE AUTOMATION

The \$17,000,000 recommended by the Committee for the Legal Activities Office Automation Program is intended to allow the program to fund the fiscal year 1991 costs of the office automation systems installed in fiscal year 1990. The Committee earmark only refers to dollars which are available until expended within the "General legal activities" appropriation account. The Committee's action in no way precludes organizations from using their own fiscal year 1991 appropriations to procure additional office automation systems from the contract used by the Legal Activities Office Automation Program.

Within the overall 302(b) allocation available to the Committee, the earmarked amount is the maximum available for Committee allocation to the Legal Activities Office Automation Program in fiscal year 1991. In past justification presented to the Committee by the Department of Justice, the office automation systems are being procured based on research that found productivity of users will increase in the range of 12 to 20 percent. The Committee urges the users of the office automation systems to trade off fiscal year 1991 appropriations to procure additional office automation systems using funds saved from the productivity already being generated by systems installed in offices in 1989 and 1990.

SAVINGS AND LOAN FRAUD INITIATIVE

The Committee recommends \$20,000,000 in additional resources for the Criminal, Tax, and Civil Divisions to bolster financial institution fraud task forces and rapid response teams. There is a critical need to support the Internal Revenue Service's role in the financial institution fraud initiative. A number of bankruptcies are involved and the Federal Government must protect its creditor interests in terms of taxes owed, but not paid. Persons engaged in fraud against financial institutions in many cases have not reported their true incomes and are subject to prosecution or litigation involving tax laws. In some cases, the Federal Government's interests are served best by conducting a parallel civil case along with a criminal case. And, in cases where no criminal case can be pursued, a civil case can be pursued.

To address these pressing criminal prosecution and civil litigation needs, the Committee's recommendation includes the administration's proposed increase of \$3,800,000 for general legal activities involvement in financial institution fraud cases, as well as program increases of: \$3,600,000 to support 62 additional positions (32 attorneys) in the Tax Division; \$6,700,000 to support 82 additional positions (43 attorneys) in the Criminal Division; and \$5,900,000 to support 48 additional positions (29 attorneys) in the Civil Division. Included within these amounts are automated litigation support funds needed to address large document intensive criminal and civil cases.

AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT

The Committee expects the coordination and review section within the Civil Rights Division to make available the funds necessary to provide technical assistance required for the timely development of regulations pertaining to enactment of the Americans With Disabilities Act of 1990.

NATIONAL CHILDHOOD VACCINE INJURY ACT

The Committee recommendation provides for the authorized reimbursement of \$1,000,000 for fiscal year 1991 from the special fund for the Justice Department expenses associated with litigating cases under the National Childhood Vaccine Injury Act of 1986.

CIVIL LIBERTIES PUBLIC EDUCATION FUND

Appropriations, 1990	
Budget estimate, 1991	\$500,000,000
House allowance	500,000,000
Committee recommendation	500,000,000

The Civil Liberties Act of 1988 (Public Law 100-383) created a civil liberties public education fund from which \$20,000 redress payments were authorized to be paid to certain individuals living on the date of the act who were interned during World War II on the basis of their Japanese ancestry. Although this act authorized \$1,250,000,000 to be appropriated to the fund, including a limitation that no more than \$500,000,000 could be appropriated in any one year, payments were made dependent on appropriations.

Section 209 of the Department of Justice Appropriations Act, 1990, amended the Civil Liberties Act so that the fund would be classified as an entitlement and not as a discretionary account dependent on annual appropriations. Under the rules established by the Congressional Budget Act, payments may be made beginning October 1, 1990, but the annual limitation of \$500,000,000 established in the Civil Liberties Act remains in effect.

The Committee understands that the Office of Redress Administration, established by the Attorney General in the Civil Rights Division, expects to be able to pay approximately 25,000 individuals in October 1990 if individuals return the necessary verifying documents in a timely manner and the full authorization is apportioned in the first quarter.

ANTITRUST DIVISION

Appropriations, 1990	\$34,317,000
Budget estimate, 1991	33,730,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation.....	33,730,000

The Committee recommends a final appropriation of \$33,730,000, a decrease of \$587,000 from 1990 appropriations enacted to date. The recommendation is the same as the budget request but \$33,730,000 more than the House allowance.

In the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1990, a general provision was added establishing a \$20,000 fee to accompany premerger notification filings required by the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976. Section 605 of the appropriations act provided that the Federal Trade Commission would collect the fees which would be evenly divided between the Commission and the Antitrust Division, but that any fees collected in excess of \$40,000,000 in 1990, should be credited to the general receipts of the Treasury. At the time this provision was enacted, the number of filings had held steady for several years and it was anticipated that the level of antitrust activities in 1990 would be enhanced.

The conference agreement on the 1990 appropriations act provided \$32,222,000 in direct appropriations with the assumption that premerger notification filing fees of \$20,000,000 would be available to the Antitrust Division. Unfortunately, during 1990, the receipts generated by premerger notification filing fees fell far short of the \$20,000,000 anticipated. To help sustain essential activities in 1990, the Congress provided \$2,500,000 each to the Federal Trade Commission and the Antitrust Division in the Dire Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1990.

For 1991, the Committee is firmly committed to the maintenance and enhancement of the programs of the Antitrust Division. The administration's budget estimate for direct appropriations is \$33,730,000, the amount recommended by the Committee. The President's budget continues to estimate that fees accompanying Hart-Scott-Rodino filings will generate \$20,000,000. However, the Committee doubts that the recent downward trend in filing fees can be sufficiently reversed to achieve these earnings, and the economic vitality of the Nation makes it mandatory that antitrust activities should not be further diminished.

Therefore, the Committee recommends an appropriation of \$33,730,000 with a provision that fees shall be estimated at the requested level of \$20,000,000 and that the full amount shall be apportioned and available for obligation. Thus, the Committee's recommendation would permit \$53,730,000 to be spent without regard to the Antideficiency Act. This would assure a stable source of financing within the Division and alleviate the present uncertainties that have created an unproductive environment for the work force.

If fee receipts exceed \$20,000,000, however, any excess amounts would not be available for obligation in 1991 but would remain available to finance Antitrust Division activities in the future.

The Antitrust Division acts on antitrust cases before the Supreme Court as authorized by the Solicitor General; represents the

interests of the United States in the courts of appeals in all civil and criminal cases brought by the United States under the Federal antitrust laws; reviews certain decisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Federal Communications Commission, the Federal Maritime Commission, and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission; and prepares and files amicus briefs in the district courts, the courts of appeals, and the Supreme Court in selected private antitrust cases.

U.S. ATTORNEYS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1990.....	\$518,864,000
Budget estimate, 1991.....	628,095,000
House allowance.....	
Committee recommendation.....	674,095,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$674,095,000 for activities of U.S. attorneys. The recommendation is \$155,231,000 more than the 1990 level, \$46,000,000 more than the budget request, and \$674,095,000 more than the House allowance. The Committee recommendation provides for the requested adjustments to base as well as increased resources for savings and loan fraud prosecutions.

The primary mission of the U.S. attorneys is to execute the function of being the principal litigators of the U.S. Government. It is their task to prosecute those who mock our Nation's criminal laws; to protect the public from those who would further their private interests at the expense of the general welfare; to protect the legitimate powers of the Federal Government from those who would usurp such powers; and to assert affirmatively, through the courts, those national policies established by Congress, the administration, and the Attorney General. This mission is accomplished by 94 district offices in the United States, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and the Northern Marianas. The U.S. attorneys' appropriation consists of six programs. These programs are: criminal litigation, civil litigation, debt collection, organized crime drug enforcement, legal education, and management and administration.

The Committee has included language to allow not to exceed \$5,000,000 for the purposes of (1) providing training of personnel of the Department of Justice in debt collection; (2) providing services related to locating debtor skiptracing, and asset searches, credit reports, and other investigations; and, (3) paying the costs of sales of property not covered by the sale of proceeds, such as auctioneers' fees and expenses, maintenance, and protection of property and businesses, advertising and title search, and surveying costs. The Committee has also included language in the bill authorizing not to exceed \$8,000 for official reception and representation expenses for the U.S. Attorneys Office.

SAVINGS AND LOAN FRAUD INITIATIVE

The Committee has included \$46,000,000 in increased resources to meet the increased workload generated by the increasing number of financial institution fraud cases. Specifically, these addi-

tional resources will provide for an additional 205 attorneys, 205 support staff, and 50 auditor positions for the fiscal year 1991 for financial institution prosecutions and related civil proceedings by U.S. attorneys offices.

The Committee notes the increased resources would reduce the backlog of referrals from the banking regulatory agencies, extend prosecution efforts to meet the nationwide spread of this fraud beyond those geographic areas initially addressed, and intensify the prosecution of individuals laundering money gained in the illicit drug trade.

U.S. TRUSTEE SYSTEM FUND

Appropriations, 1990.....	\$60,039,000
Budget estimate, 1991.....	65,673,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation.....	64,703,000

The Committee recommendation provides \$64,703,000 for the U.S. Trustees Program, to be derived from fees collected pursuant to Public Law 99-554, for the expenses of the U.S. trustees.

Public Law 99-554, the Bankruptcy Judges, U.S. Trustees, and Family Farmer Bankruptcy Act of 1986, established a U.S. trustee system fund in the U.S. Treasury and provided for the collection and deposit of filing fees and maintenance charges into the fund to finance program operations. The system of fees and charges produces sufficient revenue to cover program costs.

FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

Appropriations, 1990.....	\$440,000
Budget estimate, 1991.....	490,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation.....	640,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$640,000, an increase of \$200,000 over the 1990 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is \$150,000 above the budget estimate and \$640,000 more than the House allowance.

The principal mission of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission is to settle the claims of American citizens arising out of nationalization, expropriation, or other takings of their properties and interest by certain foreign governments. The Commission also serves in an advisory capacity to other Government agencies in matters of policy on claims of the United States against foreign governments.

SETTLEMENT OF SMALL CLAIMS AGAINST IRAN BY AMERICANS

The Committee recommendation includes \$150,000 above the budget request to enable the Commission to expedite Iranian claims settlement. On May 9, 1990, the United States and Iran announced they had reached tentative agreement to settle some 2,500 small claims growing out of the break in relations in 1979. The settlement, which may total \$105,000,000, deals with claims of American businesses, private citizens, and the U.S. Government for payment of property seized, contracts breached, and debts left unpaid

as a result of the 1979 Iranian revolution. This settlement involves small claims up to \$250,000. The Iranian payment is expected to be turned over to the U.S. Treasury. The Foreign Claims Settlement Commission will then decide how much to pay each American claimant. An administrative fee of 1.5 percent will be assessed; however, these fees will be deposited to the miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury account. The \$150,000 will allow the Commission to hire up to three additional staff to expedite claims settlement.

U.S. MARSHALS SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1990.....	\$245,261,000
Budget estimate, 1991.....	288,529,000
House allowance.....	288,529,000
Committee recommendation.....	288,529,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$288,529,000 for the U.S. Marshals Service. This is \$43,268,000 more than the 1990 appropriations to date, but the same as the budget request and the House allowance. The Committee recommendation provides for all of the requested adjustments to base funding as well as program increases.

The Federal Government is represented in each of the 94 judicial districts by a U.S. Marshal. The primary mission of the U.S. Marshals Service is responsibility for the protection of the Federal judiciary, protection of witnesses, execution of warrants and court orders, and custody and transportation of unsentenced prisoners. It is the principal support force in the Federal judicial system and an integral part of the Federal law enforcement community.

The Committee has provided \$37,630,000 to support the requested program increases for the U.S. Marshals Service. These increases provide the resources that the U.S. Marshals Service must have to continue its important role in the war on drugs and other anti-crime measures. Over 70 percent of the Marshal Service's activity is drug related, a clear indication of its responsibilities in this area.

Of the program increases provided by the Committee, \$15,820,000 is for the protection of the judicial process to provide courtroom and protective security for judges, witnesses and other judicial participants, and renovate and construct courtroom holding cells and prisoner passageways to meet a surge in drug-related proceedings. Another \$13,264,000 will be used for prisoner transportation and detention to move an increased number of dangerous prisoners to and from judicial proceedings safely and to renovate and construct Marshals Service cellblocks for secure, short-term detention.

In addition, the Committee has provided \$6,239,000 for seized asset management teams to safeguard drug dealers' seized assets and realize maximum profit after forfeiture; \$1,540,000 for improved security and prisoner custody for the District of Columbia Superior Court; and, a net of \$537,000 for necessary support services, including expansion of the Service's DVP radio system to ensure secure communication for prisoner transportation and judicial proceedings.

The Committee has included language in the bill authorizing not to exceed \$6,000 for official reception and representation expenses for the U.S. Marshals Service.

SUPPORT OF U.S. PRISONERS

Appropriations, 1990.....	\$158,437,000
Budget estimate, 1991.....	193,034,000
House allowance.....	193,034,000
Committee recommendation.....	193,034,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$193,034,000, and increase of \$34,597,000 over 1990 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is the same as the budget request and the House allowance. The Committee recommendation provides for all of the requested adjustments to base funding and \$49,447,000 in requested program increases.

The war on drugs and other anticrime efforts have spurred a significant growth in the Federal prisoner population. In 1991, the Marshals Service will rely on State and local jails to house unsentenced Federal prisoners for a total of 3.8 million confinement days—a 52-percent increase in just 2 years. The resources recommended by the Committee address this by providing an increase of \$34,447,000 to fund jail days and increased costs of medical care and guard service for Federal prisoners held in contract detention facilities. Also included in the Committee recommendation is \$15,000,000 for the Cooperative Agreement Program [CAP] which will enable selected State and local governments to renovate, construct, and equip correctional facilities in exchange for the guarantee of up to 375 additional beds for unsentenced Federal prisoners.

FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

Appropriations, 1990.....	\$58,627,000
Budget estimate, 1991.....	70,628,000
House allowance.....	
Committee recommendation.....	70,628,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$70,628,000, an increase of \$12,001,000 above the 1990 level. The recommendation is the same as the budget request, but \$70,628,000 above the House allowance.

This appropriation provides for fees and expenses of witnesses who appear on behalf of the Government in cases in which the United States is a party, including fact and expert witnesses, mental competency examinations, and witness protection.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS SERVICE

Appropriations, 1990.....	\$28,930,000
Budget estimate, 1991.....	28,172,000
House allowance.....	
Committee recommendation.....	28,172,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$28,172,000, a decrease of \$758,000 below the 1990 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is the same as the budget request but \$28,172,000 more than the House allowance.

The Community Relations Service was established by title X of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to provide assistance to communities in resolving disagreements arising from discriminatory practices. The Service is also responsible for administering the program of assistance for Cuban and Haitian entrants, as mandated by section 501(c), title V of the Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1980.

PREJUDICE-RELATED CRIME

Prejudice-related crimes in the United States are continuing at an alarming rate. The incidents of Howard Beach and Bensonhurst are only two of the more highly publicized examples. Countless individual Americans are acting out their prejudices in a variety of ways and the impact of this activity is being felt even in the Nation's high schools and on our university and college campuses.

The Committee believes that all branches of the Federal Government should utilize its resources to respond to and relieve this problem. Particular attention must be given to this problem by the Justice Department's Community Relations Service. Although this entity is already familiar with and responding to incidents of hate crimes, the Committee believes that, to accomplish the best results with the most efficient use of limited resources, it is imperative to involve and assist the private sector in such endeavors.

For this reason, the Committee directs the Community Relations Service to designate \$400,000 to a private entity or entities, such as the National Institute Against Prejudice and Violence for their efforts to combat and respond to prejudice and bigotry-related crimes. To be entitled to receive such funding, an organization must be solely devoted to work in the area of prejudice and bigotry-related crime; must compile data relative to such crimes; must provide training to law enforcement officers and other community workers concerning how best to respond to this type of conduct; must provide outreach and counseling to communities threatened by such activity; and must be conducting research related to various components of this activity.

ASSETS FORFEITURE FUND

Appropriations, 1990	\$98,945,000
Budget estimate, 1991	100,000,000
House allowance	100,000,000
Committee recommendation.....	100,000,000

The Committee recommends the requested amount of \$100,000,000 for the assets forfeiture fund. This is the same as the House allowance. The Committee recommendation includes amounts for program-related expenses, such as payment of awards for information, retrofitting of seized conveyances, and purchase of evidence.

ORGANIZED CRIME DRUG ENFORCEMENT

Appropriations, 1990.....	\$214,921,000
Budget estimate, 1991.....	330,000,000
House allowance.....	
Committee recommendation.....	330,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$330,000,000, an increase of \$115,079,000 over 1990 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is the same as the budget request but \$330,000,000 more than the House allowance. The Committee recommendation provides for all of the requested adjustments to base funding as well as program increases.

Specifically, the Committee has provided \$107,295,000 in increased resources to support the requested program increases for the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Program.

The Committee is aware from past years' budget justification materials that several organized crime drug enforcement task forces [OCDETF] member organizations have experienced an erosion of their funding in other approved programs in order to devote resources to the OCDEFT program. To correct this diversion of resources from other approved program efforts, the Committee directs increases to the following participating agencies: \$35,476,000 for the Federal Bureau of Investigation to support 274 additional positions; \$18,729,000 for the Internal Revenue Service to support an additional 190 positions; and \$2,423,000 for the Immigration and Naturalization Service to support an additional 29 positions.

The Committee also supports an increase of \$10,316,000 to support an additional 125 positions for the U.S. Customs Service. These Customs positions are to be directed toward support of the OCDEFT's investigations of international money laundering activities. An increase of \$812,000 is provided to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms to implement new electronic interception authority related to firearms investigations in OCDEFT cases.

Last, in the investigations area, the Committee recommends \$20,550,000 to support an additional 126 positions for the Drug Enforcement Administration. Over 85 percent of all OCDEFT cases have the DEA as a participant and as the lead Federal drug law enforcement investigative agency, increased DEA support of the OCDEFT program is critical.

The Committee recognizes that investigators cannot be added without additional field prosecutors to handle OCDETF cases. The Committee provides \$18,866,000 to support an additional 297 positions for the U.S. attorneys. This level of resources is needed to maintain a 1-to-4 ratio of field prosecutors to investigators in the OCDE program.

Finally, in order to address the added responsibility of developing and monitoring the OCDE budget and financial management functions which have resulted from the 1990 consolidation of 11 agencies' OCDETF resources in a single appropriation, the Committee provides \$123,000 to support three additional positions for the OCDEFT administrative unit.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Appropriations, 1990	\$1,684,444,000
Budget estimate, 1991	1,640,237,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	1,690,962,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,690,962,000, an increase of \$6,518,000 above the 1990 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is \$50,725,000 above the budget request and \$1,690,962,000 more than the House allowance. The Committee recommendation provides for the requested adjustments to base, less \$275,000 for Foreign Affairs Administrative System positions [FAAS] which will be funded through the Department of State in fiscal 1991.

Specifically, the Committee has provided \$39,837,000 in increased resources to support requested program increases for the Federal Bureau of Investigation to address high priority investigative needs. These increases provide an additional 578 positions, including 164 special agents and 414 professional, technical, and clerical positions.

Of these new positions, the single largest increase is 80 special agent and 192 professional, technical, and clerical positions for the Drugs Program. These resources include investigative personnel and translators to permit the FBI to target a greater level of effort at Colombian and Mexican drug trafficking organizations operating in the high intensity drug trafficking areas. Additionally, this increase would provide analytical resources to continue development of the drug intelligence system. Also included is \$5,400,000 for undercover operations and informant payments, and \$3,700,000 for electronic and physical surveillance equipment critical to drug investigations.

The 1991 program increases include 100 positions, of which 44 are special agents, and \$2,400,000 for the FBI's Organized Crime Program. These personnel enhancements are essential if the FBI is to get out in front of the emerging problem of Asian organized crime. This crime problem has become a national level concern which will become worse when the British Crown Colony of Hong Kong reverts to the People's Republic of China later this decade.

Finally, approximately \$21,000,000 is included for high priority other field investigations activities most of which is for research, development, and acquisition of sophisticated technology to assure that law enforcement is able to stay ahead of its adversaries.

The Committee has included language authorizing not to exceed \$45,000 for official reception and representation expenses of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

SAVINGS AND LOAN FRAUD INITIATIVE

The Committee has included \$51,000,000 in increased resources to address the increasing backlog of unaddressed financial institution fraud cases. In March 1989, the Federal Bureau of Investigation [FBI] surveyed all of its field offices regarding the pending backlog of unaddressed workload involving allegations of criminal misconduct in the savings and loan industry. Based on results of this survey, the FBI identified 21,147 unaddressed investigations re-

quiring a minimum of 426 special agents. Slightly less than one-half this number, or 202, were provided in 1990.

The additional resources provided by the Committee will provide 370 additional positions for the White Collar Crime Program. Specifically used to investigate the backlog of unaddressed financial institution fraud cases, an additional 224 special agents and 146 support staff will be available in fiscal year 1991.

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING PROGRAM

The Committee believes the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting [UCR] Program has effectively provided community leaders, public officials, and law enforcement authorities with a national assessment of crime in the United States since 1930. The Committee is optimistic that the program's important services will be further enhanced through innovations like the national incident-based reporting system.

The Committee is also pleased to learn that the UCR Program is preparing to fulfill the Justice Department's mandate to collect statistics on crimes motivated by prejudice, under the recently enacted Hate Crimes Statistics Act (Public Law 101-275). This act requires the Attorney General to collect data on crimes motivated by hatred. Although the Hate Crime Statistics Act does not require the Attorney General to use the UCR Program to collect the required data on hate crimes, the Committee believes the UCR unit should receive this assignment. It is the view of the Committee that implementation of the act through the UCR Program would ensure the most effective and comprehensive data collection.

In light of the important role the UCR has played in the past, and its critical new role of collecting hate crimes data, the Committee believes the UCR's funding should not be reduced. In addition, the Committee believes UCR should continue to perform the full range of services including traditional reports and analyses, as well as its new responsibility of hate crimes data collection and the necessary field training that will accompany it.

DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1990	\$548,709,000
Budget estimate, 1991	700,000,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	696,900,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$696,900,000, an increase of \$148,191,000 above the 1990 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is \$3,100,000 less than the budget request but \$696,900,000 more than the House allowance. The Committee recommendation provides for the requested adjustments to base funding as well as program increases, less \$3,100,000 for Foreign Affairs Administrative System positions [FAAS] which will be funded through the Department of State in fiscal 1991. The Committee has also included bill language authorizing not to exceed \$45,000 for official reception and representation expenses for the Drug Enforcement Administration.

Specifically, the Committee has provided \$121,759,000 to support requested program increases for the Drug Enforcement Administration. Of these increased resources, \$38,690,000 will expand the DEA's domestic enforcement efforts. The Committee expects the DEA to consider carefully its placement of these resources, positioning manpower as needed in both rural and high intensity drug trafficking areas. In addition, \$13,674,000 of the enhancement is slated for DEA's special enforcement operations and programs, including \$10,000,000 to augment the Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program.

The Committee also provides \$39,484,000 for research, engineering, and technical operations, including \$20,550,000 for new and replacement aircraft and \$10,000,000 for the relocation of DEA's airwing facility to a larger and more secure site.

The Committee expects the balance of the funds to be used as follows: \$8,824,000 to expand the DEA's State and Local Task Forces Program; \$7,123,000 for DEA's Intelligence Program; \$4,877,000 for expansion of the Foreign Cooperative Investigations Program; and the remaining \$9,087,000 for diversion control, laboratory services, training, ADP telecommunications, and executive direction and control.

The increased resources provided herein will allow the hiring of a total of 408 new special agent and 57 new intelligence analyst positions. The Committee recognizes the critical importance of DEA's deployment of resources and directs the DEA to provide the Committee with a quarterly summary of on-board staffing levels at all divisional and resident offices.

The Committee has become aware of a growing threat posed by illegal drug trafficking in the States of Iowa, Nebraska, and South Dakota. The surge of illegal drug trafficking and the difficulty of coordinating local law enforcement efforts suggests a need for Federal drug law enforcement assistance. In view of this serious threat, the Committee directs that the Drug Enforcement Administration investigate the efficacy of placing appropriate resources in the Sioux City, IA, metropolitan area, with a view toward increasing special agent staffing, and report their action in this regard to the Committee no later than November 1, 1991.

The Committee understands the DEA supports the violent traffickers project established in Philadelphia, PA, in 1988 and intends to continue its funding. The Committee believes this project has been successful and supports the DEA's intention to continue its active participation in the project.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

Appropriations, 1990	\$842,297,000
Budget estimate, 1991	884,349,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	883,501,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$883,501,000, an increase of \$41,204,000 above the 1990 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is \$883,501,000 more than the House allowance and \$848,000 less than the budget request. The Committee recommendation provides for the requested adjustments to base

funding as well as program increases, less a reduction of \$848,000 for foreign affairs administrative system [FAAS] positions which will be funded through the Department of State in fiscal 1991.

Requested program increases included in the Committee recommendation provide an additional \$17,188,000 for construction projects in support of the Detention and Deportation Program and the Border Patrol Program. Of this amount, \$4,500,000 is for the construction of a 300-bed lock-down men's dormitory at the Krome Service Processing Center in southern Florida to allow for the separation of aliens detained for criminal violations or drug apprehensions from noncriminal detainees. And, \$12,688,000 is for the construction and upgrade of border patrol checkpoints and stations as follows: (1) \$194,000 to move the Alpine, TX, checkpoint on Highway 118; (2) \$194,000 to construct the Marathon, TX, checkpoint on Highway 67; (3) \$2,300,000 for construction of two critically needed border patrol stations at Brownfield, CA, and Ysleta, TX; and (4) \$10,000,000 for the first phase of the construction of a new traffic checkpoint and border patrol station on Highway 5 in San Clemente, CA.

In addition, the Committee recommendation includes requested program increases of \$16,327,000 to support the Border Patrol Program. Of this amount, \$6,727,000 is for an increase of 200 positions and 75 work-years to provide increased hours of border line watch and traffic checkpoint coverage, and \$8,600,000 is for the purchase of low-level light television systems, infrared night scopes, and portable ground sensors with mobile sensor receivers. Another \$1,000,000 is for the border patrol's canine and air surveillance activities and the construction of physical security devices along the southern border.

For the past 2 years, the Committee has approved reprogrammings to fund the Soviet Refugee Program. The Overseas Program adjudicates refugee applications, processes parolees, in addition to other duties at overseas offices. The Committee directs that the Refugees and Overseas Program no longer be funded through direct appropriation, but be financed solely through reimbursement from the "Immigration examination fee" account. The Committee understands this accounting change will free up \$12,000,000 which can be allocated for other high-priority initiatives.

The Committee continues to be concerned with the trafficking of drugs across our borders and strongly supports the efforts of the border patrol in interdicting large quantities of illegal drugs between ports of entry and at border patrol traffic checkpoints. Of particular concern to the Committee is the need to maintain adequate staffing levels of border patrol agents on the border and provide them with equipment that is equal to the difficult tasks and conditions they work under. To this end, the Committee expects the \$12,000,000, available as a result of the accounting change described above, be allocated as follows:

SEMIAUTOMATIC PISTOLS

The Committee believes that the border patrol requires \$1,000,000 in funding to purchase 3,100 semiautomatic pistols for border patrol agents who are facing increasing numbers of violent

encounters with heavily armed smugglers along our Nation's southern border.

While the standard issue service .357 magnum double-action revolver is adequate ballistically, the border patrol's current needs require additional ammunition capacity and the capability of quick, positive reloading. These advantages are offered with semi-automatic pistols which provide border patrol agents a margin of safety when confronting smugglers armed with high-capacity weapons.

BORDER PATROL VEHICLES

The Committee is disturbed by the deplorable condition of the vehicle fleet used by the border patrol on the southwest border. The majority of the border patrol vehicles are used in law enforcement activities 24 hours a day. These vehicles are driven on all types of terrain and under extremely harsh conditions. The front end, chassis, and suspension systems of these vehicles are severely stressed. Maintenance and associated repair costs, as well as officer safety, are a major concern.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service budget request for 1991 includes \$8,400,000 for replacement vehicles. The border patrol is slated to receive \$5,900,000 of that amount to purchase 355 replacement vehicles. However, their true need for replacement vehicles is much greater. By GSA standards, over one-half of the border patrol's fleet should be replaced. Many of these vehicles are in the 100,000- to 200,000-mile range. Therefore, the Committee directs that \$4,500,000 be used to purchase 272 more replacement vehicles for the border patrol. With this increase, INS would then be able to replace almost 40 percent of those vehicles eligible for replacement in the border patrol.

ADMINISTRATIVELY UNCONTROLLABLE OVERTIME

The Committee is concerned that the Immigration and Naturalization Service will be forced to reduce border patrol staffing levels and curtail badly needed equipment purchases in order to fund the pay and pay-related increases for law enforcement officers mandated by law. Specifically, the Committee directs that \$6,500,000 be used to offset the overtime increase in administratively uncontrollable overtime [AUO], Public Law 101-173.

WHATCOM COUNTY, WA

Whatcom County is in the westernmost part of the continental United States and shares a land border with the Canadian province of British Columbia. The Committee has been advised that the staffing levels of the Blaine, Lynden, Point Roberts, and Sumas points of entry in Whatcom County, WA, are inadequate because of a significant increase in international traffic. The Committee recommends that the Immigration and Naturalization Service conduct a review of the staffing levels of primary inspectors at these locations, commensurate with the processing workload. The INS shall report back to the Committee by February 1, 1991, with its findings and recommendations on this matter.

EASTERN REGIONAL OFFICE

Recent newspaper articles have revealed that the Immigration and Naturalization Service has been actively considering a service-wide reorganization. The Committee believes that any such reorganization should ensure the preservation of the strength and integrity of all of the enforcement programs, particularly within the highly regarded eastern region. Therefore, the Committee directs that any measures being considered by the INS which propose reductions in force or transfers be approved by all the reviewing organizations, including this Committee.

REFUGEE PROCESSING

The Committee remains fully committed to fair and orderly processing of individuals seeking admission to the United States under the authority of the Refugee Act of 1980. The Committee commends the INS for its past contributions to what has been a generous and humane U.S. refugee program.

The Committee requests that the INS continue with prompt reconsideration of all previously rejected Khao I Dang and ration cardholder cases where reviews have been conducted of faulty EAO findings and a determination has been made by the Department of State that a representation of the case is merited.

The Committee continues to find the quarterly processing reports of the INS to be a particularly useful performance assessment tool. Therefore, the INS is directed to provide the Committee with quarterly reports on refugee approvals and rejections worldwide, broken down by country of origin. These reports shall also include information on the number of individuals granted humanitarian parole, again broken down by country of origin. With regard to Southeast Asia, the figures are to be further divided into those presented, approved, or denied in groups I, II, and III (under the current system of classification separating immigrant visas, other close relatives, and extraordinary circumstance cases). These quarterly reports shall be made available to the Committee not less than 30 days after the end of each quarter.

The INS is again directed to provide quarterly projections of staffing needs and staffing availability and the shortfall, if any, and shall include with this information the refugee processing projections and underlying assumptions upon which these staffing projections are made. Specifically, the INS is to provide the caseload number, broken down by region and by ethnic group, it expects to process worldwide during each quarter of fiscal year 1991. These reports shall be made available to the Committee not less than 15 days before the beginning of each quarter, and shall be amended during the quarter if the underlying assumptions upon which INS projections are based change.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1990	\$1,128,805,000
Budget estimate, 1991	1,371,882,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	1,359,843,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,359,843,000, an increase of \$231,038,000 over fiscal year 1990 appropriations to date. The recommended level is the same as the budget request, less \$12,039,000 which is no longer needed due to the delay in activating the Manchester, KY, Federal Correctional Institution, and \$1,359,843,000 over the House allowance.

These funds provide for the operation and maintenance of correctional institutions and community-based facilities; subsistence costs including medical care for offenders confined in these facilities; cost of administering inmate programs, including academic, social, occupational education, drug and alcohol addict treatment, and mental health programs; and program direction and management support costs of the central and regional offices.

The Committee recommendation will finance the care and subsistence of a projected increase of 6,050 inmates during 1991, from 56,400 to 62,450, and also will permit the activation of the new Minersville, PA, Federal Correctional Institution, as well as several expansion projects at existing institutions. The Committee is aware that the activation of the Manchester, KY, FCI has been delayed until 1992 due to site development problems.

The Committee's recommendation also includes an increase of 4,000 additional positions to improve staffing at existing institutions which are currently operating at 170 percent of capacity. Funds to increase and improve inmate drug abuse treatment, literacy programs and medical services, and to address critical staff development concerns resulting from the expansion program are also provided.

The Committee has included language in the bill authorizing not to exceed \$3,000 for official reception and representation expenses for the Bureau of Prisons.

The fiscal year 1988 appropriation included \$1,025,000, to expand the Alderson, WV, water system which serves the Alderson Federal Correctional Institution. It is the Committee's understanding that a construction contract will soon be awarded. The Committee expects to be kept fully informed of the progress on the project's implementation, including significant milestone events leading to the completion of the upgrade of the water plant facility.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CORRECTIONS

Appropriations, 1990	\$9,973,000
Budget estimate, 1991	10,007,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	10,007,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$10,007,000, an increase of \$34,000 over the 1990 appropriations to date. The

amount is the same as the budget request but \$10,007,000 more than the House allowance.

The National Institute of Corrections works with State and local governments to assist them in developing and training their corrections staff, to conduct and support research regarding ways to improve correctional programs, and to serve as a clearinghouse for information on improvements in corrections.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

Appropriations, 1990	\$1,396,953,000
Budget estimate, 1991	374,358,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation.....	374,358,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$374,358,000. This amount is the same as the budget request, \$1,022,595,000 less than 1990 appropriations to date, but \$374,358,000 more than the House allowance. The Committee recommendation provides for the requested adjustments to base funding as well as requested program increases.

Specifically, the Committee has provided \$203,400,000 to support the requested program increases for the Bureau of Prisons' Construction Program. These resources will expand capacity of the Federal Prison System by 6,175 beds through the construction of a correctional complex, a long-term medical care unit, expansion of six existing institutions, detention units at seven existing institutions, and acquisition and conversion of military facilities.

The following chart details the proposed use of these resources, including location and expected bedspace:

<i>Project</i>	<i>Capacity expansion</i>
New Federal prisons: Northeast correctional complex.....	1,960
Medical center: Fort Worth long-term care.....	300
Expand existing facilities:	
Mid-Atlantic satellite camp.....	150
Big Spring, TX, satellite camp.....	150
Bryan, TX, housing unit	340
Tyndall, FL, camp expansion.....	75
El Paso, TX, camp expansion.....	150
Terre Haute, IN, segregation unit	100
Detention capacity:	
Northeast detention unit	350
Sheridan, OR, detention unit	150
Leavenworth, KS, detention unit.....	150
Butner, NC, detention unit.....	150
Memphis, TN, detention unit.....	150
El Reno, OK, detention unit.....	150
Seagoville, TX, detention unit	150
Acquire and convert active and closed military facilities.....	1,700
Total	6,175

Additionally, the Committee's recommendation includes resources to continue to preserve the infrastructure of existing prison facilities and to improve water and sewage systems at three locations.

The Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1990, included language authorizing the Bureau of Prisons to enter into a lease agreement

for one medium security Federal correctional institution, on a pilot basis only. The Committee notes with interest the proposal to expand this lease authority in 1991 but has not included language to do so because the cost-effectiveness of this approach has not yet been established.

Using the lease authority in the 1990 appropriations act, the Committee understands that the Bureau of Prisons either has entered or is about to enter into a lease agreement with the Oklahoma City Airport Trust for a new prison facility being constructed at the Will Rogers World Airport. This new facility may be designated as the Federal Transfer Center and will serve, in part, as a holdover facility for prisoners being transported by the U.S. Marshals Service's national prisoner transportation system.

The Committee further understands that the Bureau of Prisons has a maximum liability of \$10,000,000 if it should break the lease as a result of termination for convenience of the Federal Government.

The Committee has been advised by the Department of Justice that the Office of Management and Budget has determined that the Bureau of Prisons' Oklahoma City Airport Trust lease contract may be scored as an operating lease rather than a capital lease. Under this scoring convention and apart from the maximum liability amount, the Committee directs the Department of Justice and the Bureau of Prisons to begin to identify expressly the amount required in annual appropriations language for the Oklahoma City Airport Trust lease. The Committee understands that the Bureau of Prisons may not begin beneficial occupancy of the facility until early fiscal year 1993. In whichever year occupancy begins, the Committee expects specific language to be requested for the fiscal year lease cost of the Oklahoma City facility.

While the Committee has retained the leasing language of the 1990 act, it has limited it to the Oklahoma City Airport Trust facility. Until conclusive evidence is presented this Committee with regard to the cost effectiveness of the initial pilot lease project, the Committee will not expand the Bureau of Prisons lease authority for additional facilities.

SEATTLE DETENTION FACILITY

The Committee understands that the Bureau of Prisons plans to build a detention facility with a community corrections component in Seattle, WA. The Committee understands that the Bureau of Prisons has not worked closely with the city of Seattle, King County, and other relevant government jurisdictions in locating a site that is agreeable to all affected parties. Therefore, the Committee believes that plans for developing the community treatment centers should not go forward until an agreement is reached with State and local government officials.

HAWAII DETENTION FACILITY

In 1986, the Bureau of Prisons completed a study which concluded that a Federal correctional facility in Hawaii was necessary in order to adequately house Federal inmates, pretrial detainees, and immigration detainees. In 1987, this Committee directed the

Bureau of Prisons to search for an appropriate site in Hawaii upon which such a facility could be located. To date, the Bureau of Prisons has not provided the Committee with a site for a new Federal correctional facility in Hawaii and the Committee understands that current Bureau of Prisons and U.S. Marshals Service plans do not include this facility. Due to the physical isolation of the Hawaiian Islands and the resulting lack of alternative prison capacity, the Committee believes the need for a Federal facility still exists and directs that the Bureau of Prisons, the U.S. Marshals Service, and the Immigration and Naturalization Service jointly prepare a study to reexamine this issue and report back to this Committee by February 1, 1991, its findings and recommendations.

LOWER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY DELTA REGION

The Committee is aware of the report of the Lower Mississippi Delta Development Commission concerning the economic and other problems of the delta region. In light of the findings of the Lower Mississippi Delta Development Commission, the Committee directs the Bureau of Prisons to evaluate carefully and report on the feasibility of helping alleviate the pervasive poverty in the delta region by the construction of Federal prisons there. This report should include a thorough consideration of the economic impact of construction of Federal correctional facilities in such economically depressed rural areas, including factors such as relative costs of site acquisition and construction compared to urban areas, differences in operating costs to the Bureau in such areas, and the effects on the regional economy of both construction and operations of the facilities. The Bureau of Prisons shall report back its findings and recommendations to this Committee by March 1, 1991.

BROOKLYN DETENTION FACILITY

The Committee understands that the Bureau of Prisons plans to build a detention facility in the Sunset Park community of Brooklyn, NY. It is the Committee's further understanding that the Bureau has not carefully considered every one of the possible alternative sites brought to its attention by the Sunset Park community. The Committee requests that the Bureau of Prisons continue to work closely with the city of New York, other relevant government jurisdictions, and local community groups in locating a site that is consistent with local land use policies and long-range plans while also meeting operating requirements of the Federal criminal justice system. The Committee believes that plans for developing the detention facility should not go forward until an agreement is reached with State and local government officials.

FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INC.

(LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES)

Appropriations, 1990.....	(\$2,857,000)
Budget estimate, 1991.....	(3,167,000)
House allowance.....	
Committee recommendation.....	(3,167,000)

The Committee recommendation includes the requested authority for the Federal Prison Industries, Inc., to make expenditures, contracts, and commitments necessary for carrying out its programs. In addition, the Committee recommendation includes language setting limitations of \$3,167,000 on the amount of corporation funds available for administrative expenses. The total recommended amounts are the same as the budget estimate and \$3,167,000 more than the House allowance.

Federal Prison Industries, Inc., is entirely self-sustaining. The corporation, which was established in 1934, is authorized to operate industries in Federal penal and corrections institutions and disciplinary barracks. Profits from the corporation's industrial activities are used to compensate inmates performing outstanding services in institutional operations.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

The Committee has included language to require the Federal Prison Industries to carry out a study, at a cost not to exceed \$250,000, identifying areas of business growth which will have a minimum impact on the private sector. This study shall identify products and services that will not have an adverse impact on highly import-sensitive industries. Design of the study will be subject to approval by the Board of Directors. Results of the study must be submitted to Congress not later than 6 months from the enactment (or effective date) of this act.

The Federal Prison Industries is currently required by statute to provide employment for the greatest number of inmates eligible to work, to diversify prison operations to the extent possible, to conduct operations so as to avoid placing a burden of undue competition with private enterprise to a minimum. (18 U.S.C. 4122(b)(1).) As such, the Committee directs the study to concentrate on products and services which are labor intensive and shall take no more than a reasonable share of the Federal Government market for any given product.

Once the market study has been completed, it will provide the initial means to determine the feasibility of new product lines. The existing statutory guidelines can then be used to determine whether FPI should expand its operations to feature the new products.

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

JUSTICE ASSISTANCE

Appropriations, 1990	\$614,290,000
Budget estimate, 1991	587,515,000
House allowance	575,321,000
Committee recommendation	659,031,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$659,031,000. This amount is \$44,741,000 above the 1990 appropriations to date, \$71,516,000 more than the budget request, and \$83,710,000 more than the House allowance.

The Office of Justice Programs is comprised of a number of separate and distinct programs. The Committee's recommendations for the program level for these programs are as follows:

<i>Program/activity</i>	<i>Recommendation</i>
National Institute of Justice	\$24,524,000
Bureau of Justice Statistics	23,051,000
Emergency assistance	
(Prior year carryover)	(2,078,000)
Missing children	7,971,000
Regional information sharing system	14,000,000
Management and administration	25,117,000
Juvenile justice delinquency prevention	69,405,000
Antidrug abuse grants	490,000,000
Maribel Cubans	4,963,000
Total, new budget authority	659,031,000

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE

The Committee recommendation provides \$24,524,000 for the National Institute of Justice for fiscal year 1991, the same as the budget request for 1991. The recommendation includes a decrease of \$537,000 associated with the nonrecurring costs of two fiscal year 1990 congressionally mandated studies, and an increase of \$1,700,000 to continue the development of an effective less-than-lethal weapon [LLW] for use by law enforcement officers in the United States.

BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS

The Committee recommendation provides \$23,051,000 for the Bureau of Justice Statistics for fiscal year 1991. The recommendation provides for requested adjustments to base funding as well as \$1,911,000 to conduct the quinquennial survey of State jail inmates, to redesign the National Crime Survey, and to expand existing data collection efforts particularly in the area of drugs, guns, and violent crime.

EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE

The Committee recommendation provides \$2,078,000 for the Emergency Assistance Program for fiscal year 1991, to be derived from prior-year unobligated balances, as recommended by the Department.

MISSING CHILDREN

The Committee recommendation provides \$7,971,000 for the Missing Children Program for fiscal year 1991. The recommendation provides an increase of \$4,000,000 over fiscal year 1990 to enhance efforts of State and local communities in responding to missing and exploited children's issues.

REGIONAL INFORMATION SHARING SYSTEM

The Committee recommendation provides \$14,000,000 for the Regional Information Sharing System [RISS] during fiscal year 1991. The Committee recommendation provides an increase of \$598,000 over the amount available in fiscal year 1990 and does not include the Department's proposal to phase out appropriated fund support for RISS by requiring an escalating match from participating States.

JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION PROGRAMS

The Committee recommendation includes \$69,405,000 for grants and administrative expenses for the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention [JJDP] Program, the same as 1990 appropriations to date, but \$61,905,000 more than the budget request. The Committee believes that delinquency prevention and drug abuse prevention are interrelated strategies and that the Department should continue its commitment toward reducing the incidence of juvenile delinquency as part of the war on drugs.

The recommendation includes \$500,000 to carry out the provisions of section 241(f) of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act to provide financial and technical assistance to an organization representing the State advisory groups [SAG's]. The Committee directs the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention to award, by grant or cooperative agreement, the entire amount upon receipt of a proposal from the SAG's addressing each of the required activities under section 241(f).

The recommendation includes \$2,900,000 for the coordinated Law-Related Education [LRE] Program. The Committee believes this successful program established over many years should continue in its same organizational pattern.

The recommendation includes \$2,000,000 to continue a new program, begun in fiscal year 1991, relating to juvenile gangs, drug abuse, and drug trafficking as authorized in part D of the JJDP Act. The Committee believes that prevention programs such as this, which complement the efforts of local jurisdictions, are crucial elements in the war on drugs. Included in this amount is \$400,000 for the Teens, Crime and the Community Program in fiscal year 1991. The Committee believes this program's goal of reducing the high rate of teen drug abuse, delinquency, and victimization help address some of America's most pressing social issues and expects the program to equitably serve rural and urban areas.

The recommendation provides no less than \$2,000,000 to the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges to provide continuing legal education in family and juvenile law. Funding at this level will enable the National Council to continue and enhance its

vital programs which seek to foster understanding and compliance with Federal statutes.

The recommendation provides not less than \$650,000 for the Court-Appointed Special Advocate [CASA] Program. These funds are provided to support the training and development needs of CASA programs throughout the country.

ANTIDRUG ABUSE GRANT PROGRAM

The Committee recommends \$490,000,000 for the Antidrug Abuse Grant Program for fiscal year 1991. This amount is \$45,263,000 above 1990 appropriations to date, the same as the budget request, and \$90,000,000 more than the House allowance.

The Committee continues to support the efforts of national demand reduction programs which involve local police organizations. The recommendation provides not less than \$3,000,000 for the national crime prevention campaign, and not less than \$1,200,000 for the Drug Abuse Resistance Education [DARE] Program.

The Committee continues to support Federal, State, and local cooperation in multijurisdictional drug enforcement. The recommendation provides not less than \$3,000,000 for the continuation of the existing model Organized Crime Narcotics [OCN] Program and an additional \$3,000,000 for the continuation of the model Financial Investigations [FINVEST] Program. The Committee believes that this level of funding will allow for a modest expansion into new projects for both programs.

The Committee also continues to support SEARCH Group, Inc. and expects \$700,000 be provided for their National Technical Assistance Program.

The Committee notes that the National Association of Town Watch received \$100,000 from the Bureau of Justice Assistance in fiscal year 1990. This program has made significant contributions in helping neighborhoods throughout the country in their fight against crime. The Committee urges BJA to continue its support of this important program.

The Committee recommendation provides not less than \$1,500,000 for the National Crime Prevention Council's drug abuse prevention programs in schools and communities. The Committee is aware of the positive results of the Council's Community Responses to Drug Abuse and Teens as Resources Against Drugs Programs. The Committee recommends that these programs be expanded and that findings from these programs be disseminated to State and local governments and organizations involved in drug abuse prevention.

The Committee is aware of the National Neighborhood Crime and Drug Abuse Prevention Program sponsored by the Eisenhower Foundation which implements a unique social-economic development formula which has proven to reduce inner-city crime and drug abuse by employing and educating at-risk minority youth. The Committee supports funding to carry out program planning, implementation, evaluation, and information dissemination for the National Neighborhood Crime and Drug Abuse Prevention Program.

The Committee recommends \$500,000 for a discretionary grant and expects the neighborhood program to expand into rural areas.

The Committee is also aware of the critical need to modernize the National Crime Information Center [NCIC]. The NCIC is an FBI-managed system which was designed to provide State and local police with instantaneous information on wanted persons, stolen property, and criminal history records. The NCIC is the only system by which local police can identify, in a timely manner, individuals who have committed a crime in one State and subsequently moved to another State. The current NCIC is over 20 years old, is technologically outdated, and is less reliable than state-of-the-art systems. An upgraded, modernized system [NCIC 2000] is vitally needed to ensure that the frontline troops in the war on drugs—the local police—are provided the proper tools to win that war. The Committee believes it is appropriate to fund the developmental costs of NCIC 2000 from the Antidrug Abuse Grant Program since State and local police groups will be the main beneficiaries of an upgraded NCIC. The Committee has included bill language to provide that \$17,000,000 shall be expended for NCIC under the authority of the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The Committee has included language which waives the 4-year grant limitation on the use of antidrug abuse State grants for any one project. The Committee is particularly concerned about the need to allow continued funding beyond 4 years for many of the multijurisdictional drug task forces which have proved to be one of the most useful tools in the war against drugs. These drug task forces encourage broad involvement at all levels of law enforcement which might not otherwise be possible or practical. The Committee believes allowing continued Federal moneys to be used for these purposes is the best and most efficient funding mechanism for such multijurisdictional task forces.

MARIEL CUBANS

The Committee recommendation includes \$4,963,000 for reimbursement to States for costs of incarcerating illegal aliens and certain Cuban nationals and modifies House language on this matter. The Congress has provided funds since 1985 to reimburse States housing Mariel Cubans, and the Committee's recommendation continues this funding at the same level as provided in fiscal year 1990.

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

The Committee recommendation provides a total of \$25,117,000 for management and administration, to be derived as follows:

New budget authority	\$19,921,000
Juvenile justice, management, and administration	3,196,000
Antidrug abuse grants, management, and administration	2,000,000
Total	25,117,000

PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICERS BENEFIT PROGRAM

Appropriations, 1990	\$24,818,000
Budget estimate, 1991	26,075,000
House allowance	26,075,000
Committee recommendation.....	26,075,000

The Committee recommendation provides the requested amount of \$26,075,000, the same amount provided by the House and \$1,257,000 more than the amount available in fiscal year 1990.

The Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 amended the Omnibus Crime and Safe Streets Act by lifting the benefit level to eligible survivors of Federal, State, and local public safety officers whose death was the result of traumatic injury sustained in the line of duty. Basic benefits were raised from \$50,000 to \$100,000 with annual cost-of-living adjustments. The budget request anticipates that survivors will receive benefits of \$114,166 in 1991.

Although the amount recommended by the Committee is the same amount recommended by the House, the House language provided a definite amount of \$26,075,000 to remain available until expended. The House language complies with the budget request and falls within the such sums language for authorization of appropriations contained in section 6093 of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act which amends section 1001 of part J of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act. However, the Committee believes that the administration's proposed language for this account is current, definite, and is thus inconsistent with its classification as a permanent-indefinite appropriation in the budget schedules incorporated into the President's 1991 budget. Instead, the Committee has included new language which makes the account a current, indefinite appropriation. The Committee has no reason to believe that the amount of the estimate is inadequate, but rather that the account's language and classification should more accurately reflect the intent of Congress which is that payments should be made to survivors expeditiously.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

In section 201 of the bill, the Committee has continued a limitation on official reception and representation expenses for the Department of Justice. The amount for expenses has been limited to \$30,000.

In section 202 of the bill, the Committee has continued certain authorities for the Department of Justice that were contained in the Department of Justice Authorization Act, fiscal year 1980. The Committee makes permanent language included in fiscal year 1990 which provided for undercover investigative operations for the FBI and DEA.

In sections 203, 204, and 205 of the bill, the Committee has continued language included in the fiscal year 1990 appropriations act regarding abortions in the Federal prison system.

In section 206 of the bill, the Committee has continued language included in the fiscal year 1990 appropriation act to allow the Federal Bureau of Investigation to offer a reward for information regarding acts of terrorism against a U.S. person or property.

In section 207 of the bill, the Committee has included language to continue through fiscal year 1991, the Federal match for the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Grant Program at the same match authorized for fiscal year 1990.

In section 208 of the bill, the Committee has included language permitting the Federal prison system to use amounts transferred from the assets forfeiture fund to the buildings and facilities appropriation in 1989 for several purposes not previously authorized. Specifically, funds transferred to buildings and facilities from the assets forfeiture fund could be used for direct construction of correctional institutions or made available to the Immigration and Naturalization Service [INS] and the U.S. Marshals Service for the construction, renovation, and repair of detention facilities. Because part of the overcrowding of Federal prisons is caused by an overflow of prisoners under the jurisdiction of the INS and the Marshals Service, one of the most attractive options available is to move forward quickly by providing these components with additional resources to directly house their own prisoners or contract with State and local governments to increase jail capacity for Federal prisoners. The Committee believes that one of the most effective ways to obtain additional jail space is through the Cooperative Agreement Program, a program administered by the Marshals Service. The Committee understands that a number of local jurisdictions are prepared to enter into agreements with the Federal Government to construct additional jail cells near Federal court-houses that would provide additional guaranteed space for Federal prisoners.

In section 209 of the bill, the Committee has included language prohibiting the use of funds available in this appropriations act, as well as those transferred from the assets forfeiture fund to the special forfeiture fund, for expenses of a national drug intelligence center.

The administration originally requested that \$86,000,000 be released from the special forfeiture fund of the Office of National Drug Control policy for a national drug intelligence center [NDIC]. This request was later revised to \$24,000,000 for the Department of Justice during fiscal year 1991 to initiate the activities of the center.

The Committee has been given little or no information on the relationship of such a center to existing drug intelligence operations, such as efforts of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Drug Enforcement Administration to target major illicit drug trafficking organizations. The relationship of the NDIC to existing drug intelligence centers, including the El Paso Intelligence Center [EPIC] remains unclear as the administration has failed to articulate the relationship between tactical, operational, and strategic intelligence. Plans presented before this Committee suggest that the NDIC will perform all three intelligence functions, thus duplicating or competing with efforts conducted elsewhere.

The administration's NDIC proposal is driven by the belief that centralized and consolidated management of drug intelligence operations will avoid costs and inefficiencies inherent in existing efforts. But, the Committee believes the shortcomings of existing

drug intelligence operations have not been documented and the advantages posed by a national drug intelligence center have not been elaborated. There is no assurance that an NDIC will improve matters nor that any improvements made will be worth the cost. A network of cooperative working relationships already exists between and among different agency staffs. Amendments to existing processes—short of establishment of the proposed NDIC—may provide the results desired.

The Committee notes the grave need for funding that currently exists in all law enforcement agencies, which includes the need for increased personnel funding due, in part, to enactment of legislation increasing the eligibility for administratively uncontrollable overtime [AUO]. The Committee believes a more immediate need exists to cover existing shortfalls in these and other areas before appropriating funds for a concept which has yet to be justified. Therefore, the Committee has included language to prevent the use of funds available in this act for a national drug intelligence center.

In section 210 of the bill, the Committee has included language which would correct a fundamental inequity in the current immigration user fee provision by charging all passengers equally for immigration inspection services provided. Under current law, passengers arriving in Mexico, Canada, and territories/possessions of the United States and adjacent islands are not charged for the services they receive. In effect, this service is subsidized by passengers arriving in the United States from other locales.

The Committee provision would rectify this situation by extending the reach of the user fee to all recipients of immigration inspection services. However, since the intent of this provision is to expedite airport inspections, passengers arriving via commercial seagoing vessels (that is, cruise ships) from these locations will continue to be exempt from the immigration inspection user fee. The expansion of the user fee would significantly benefit all arriving passengers by providing a measured revenue stream to the Immigration and Naturalization Service, assuring that adequate resources would be available to provide requisite service without having to rely on an appropriation of general fund revenue. It is estimated that an additional \$77,850,000 would be made available to the Immigration and Naturalization Service as a result of this change.

The Committee action is necessitated by the record growth of international traffic over the past several years and the projections of future needs. During the period from 1986 through 1990, for example, the number of arriving international passengers increased by some 60 percent—and is expected to double by the end of the decade. The magnitude of this growth has resulted in critical staffing shortages and excessive passenger processing delays, often in excess of 2 hours. The problem would be corrected by establishing a better linkage between resource availability and service demands.

In addition, section 210 would establish as a compliance standard the requirement that all arriving passengers be cleared by Immigration within 45 minutes of their presentation for inspection, under present airline schedules. This standard, which comports with the International Civil Aviation Organization [ICAO] recommended practice for processing times, would provide a reasonable

level of assurance to the fee-paying public that it will receive the level of services for which it is paying.

The Committee notes that this 45-minute processing time was identified by the ICAO parties as both reasonable and achievable after extensive discussion and analysis. The initiative to adopt the recommended practice was vigorously supported by the United States. Having made a firm commitment to the 45-minute practice, the Committee believes it is appropriate to provide the Immigration and Naturalization Service with the resources necessary to achieve that level of service and, as this section would do, adopt the practice as a U.S. standard.

And finally, section 210 would establish detailed reporting requirements to permit the monitoring of the Immigration and Naturalization Service's management of the available resources and their success in meeting the identified goal. It is anticipated that the steps taken will include, with the cooperation of the Customs Service, pursuit of a program for U.S. citizen bypass.

Consistent with the scoring of this user fee in the past, the Committee has included bill language to direct that this expanded fee be scored as an offsetting receipt.

In section 211, the Committee has included language prohibiting the Department of Justice from engaging in litigation or other action involving the requiring of Aspen-Pitkin County Airport, CO, to adjust its curfew to a single time for all types of aircraft using such airport, during the 180-day period following the date of enactment of this act.

The Committee understands that, for the past 12 years, the Aspen-Pitkin County Airport in Aspen, CO, has maintained separate curfews for the operation of general aviation aircraft and for commercial aviation. Recently, the Federal Aviation Administration initiated proceedings to force the county to eliminate these different curfews.

The Committee believes that the interests of the people of Pitkin County and the Federal Government would be best served by a negotiated compromise, rather than litigation conducted by the Department of Justice, at the request of the Federal Aviation Administration.

Consequently, the Committee directs the Department to withhold legal action, for at least 180 days, pertaining to the curfews maintained at the Aspen-Pitkin County Airport, so that discussions may progress unimpeded by court action.

In section 212, the Committee has included language which restricts the authority of the Office of Justice Programs to contract out certain positions.

The Committee is concerned about the Office of Justice Programs proposal to contract out certain social science functions within two of OJP's program bureaus. Specifically, OJP has proposed to contract out social science and program and grant management positions within the Bureau of Justice Assistance and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The Committee believes that the positions proposed for contracting out are essential governmental functions.

TITLE III—THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The Committee recommends a total of \$3,221,258,000 for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of State. This amount is \$912,004,000 less than the total requested for fiscal year 1991. The amount recommended is \$213,985,000 above the appropriations enacted to date for fiscal year 1990 and is \$10,690,000 less than the amount approved by the House. The reductions to the Department's requests mainly occur in the basic "Salaries and expenses" and the "Contributions to international organizations" accounts. This was necessary in order to recommend amounts within the subcommittee's 302(b) allocation with respect to international affairs spending.

The Committee has received reports that Americans in Baghdad are being discouraged from using Embassy phone lines to maintain contact with family members in the United States. The State Department has assured the Committee that is not their policy. However, to ensure that this will not occur, the Committee directs that the Department of State and the American Embassies in Baghdad and Kuwait take all necessary steps to ensure that the families of Americans stationed in Iraq, or held against their will, be given every opportunity to use State Department telephone lines.

ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1990.....	\$1,792,391,000
Budget estimate, 1991.....	1,906,378,000
House allowance.....	1,872,279,000
Committee recommendation.....	1,861,866,000

This appropriation provides the funds necessary for the formulation and execution of the foreign policy of the United States, including the conduct of diplomatic and consular relations with foreign countries, diplomatic relations with international organizations, and related activities.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,861,866,000 as well as the use of \$1,528,000 in various fees. The amount recommended is an increase of \$69,475,000 above the 1990 appropriations to date, \$44,512,000 below the budget request and \$10,413,000 below the House allowance. The amount recommended provides for only the necessary base adjustments to the 1990 level including \$900,000 for the Latin American data base project known as info-south.

The Committee recommendation assumes the budget request of \$3,000,000 for the counterterrorism research and development program. However, the Committee supports recent legislative initiatives which would shift funding responsibility for this program to a more appropriate agency and does not anticipate providing additional resources through the Department of State in the future.

OFFICE OF MUNITIONS CONTROL—REGISTRATION FEES

Last year Congress approved using \$250,000 of the registration fees to assist in the overhaul of the Office of Munitions Control. For fiscal 1991, the Committee recommends \$500,000, an increase of \$250,000 in the use of registration fees to permit the hiring of contract help to fix temporary processing bottlenecks and effect the loading of critical historical information into the new ADP system.

In addition, the Committee recommends language making available \$1,013,000 in fees from lease or use of the international center as well as \$15,000 in fees for the use of Blair House facilities.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE TELECOMMUNICATIONS NETWORK

The State Department budget request for fiscal year 1991 includes \$30,248,000 for the Department of State Telecommunications Network [DOSTN] Program. This program is intended to modernize and improve the capabilities, cost effectiveness, and flexibility of leased communications services supporting diplomatic facilities and operations worldwide. While the Committee has supported DOSTN in the past, serious questions have arisen regarding the proper mix of Government-owned and leased communications services at diplomatic facilities abroad, and the degree to which such systems should be interoperable.

While the Committee is concerned about certain aspects of DOSTN, it is reluctant to withhold fiscal year 1991 funding as this would cause a serious delay to the entire program. The Committee notes that the Department does not intend to award a DOSTN contract until February 1991. This would appear to provide sufficient time for the Department to review DOSTN plans and, if necessary, revise them to take into account Committee concerns.

Due to the constraints on the bill, the Committee recommends appropriation of the base amount of \$15,000,000 for DOSTN, which the Department has indicated will be sufficient to meet 1991 requirements. The Committee has included language in the bill that withholds these funds from obligation until February 15, 1991, and then only with the approval of the Appropriations Committees of the House and Senate through established reprogramming procedures. The Committee also directs the Diplomatic Telecommunications Service to prepare a report to the appropriate congressional committees no later than January 1, 1991, addressing the following: (1) the extent to which Government-owned communications capabilities can meet DOSTN requirements; (2) the current 1990 mix of Government-owned and leased data and voice communications services at each major diplomatic facility abroad; (3) the requirements that have been identified to improve such services in the future; (4) the current DTS plan for meeting such requirements through Government-owned and DOSTN leased services; and (5) the extent to which Government-owned and DOSTN leased services will be interoperable.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 1990.....	\$20,753,000
Budget estimate, 1991.....	23,301,000
House allowance.....	21,840,000
Committee recommendation.....	21,840,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$21,840,000, an increase of \$1,087,000 over 1990 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is \$1,461,000 less than the budget request but is the same as the House allowance. While State's inspector general has provided more help to the Committee than any other inspector general in this bill, the amount recommended is all that is authorized for 1991.

The objectives of the Office of Inspector General are to: (1) improve the economy, efficiency, and effectiveness of the Department's operations; (2) prevent or detect fraud, waste, and abuse, or mismanagement; and (3) assess the implementation of U.S. foreign policy, primarily through its inspection of all overseas posts and domestic offices on a cyclical basis.

The OIG, as mandated by law since December 1987, also serves as inspector general of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES

Appropriations, 1990.....	\$4,600,000
Budget estimate, 1991.....	4,600,000
House allowance.....	4,600,000
Committee recommendation.....	4,600,000

The Committee recommends the full \$4,600,000 requested for representation allowances. The amount recommended is the same as the appropriation for 1990 and the House allowance.

Representation allowances provide partial reimbursement to ambassadors, principal officers, and other foreign service officers for costs incurred for official entertainment. Official entertainment helps to establish and maintain close personal contacts abroad with local government officials and with influential members of the local community. Representation allowances are authorized by section 905 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980.

PROTECTION OF FOREIGN MISSIONS AND OFFICIALS

Appropriations, 1990.....	\$9,100,000
Budget estimate, 1991.....	9,100,000
House allowance.....	9,100,000
Committee recommendation.....	9,100,000

The Committee recommends \$9,100,000 for this account. The recommendation is the same as the budget estimate and the appropriation for 1990 and the House allowance.

This appropriation funds two programs. The first is to reimburse the city of New York for protection of foreign missions and officials accredited to the United Nations and other international organizations located there. The second, originally authorized by the Foreign Missions Act of 1982, provides for the protection in extraordinary circumstances of foreign missions and officials accredited to

the United States. The protection must be authorized by the Secretary of State and can be provided directly, by contract or through State or local authorities.

ACQUISITION AND MAINTENANCE OF BUILDING ABROAD

Appropriations, 1990.....	\$293,465,000
Budget estimate, 1991.....	587,775,000
House allowance.....	227,656,000
Committee recommendation.....	227,656,000

The Committee recommends the authorized appropriation of \$227,656,000, a decrease of \$360,119,000 below the budget request and the same as the amount allowed by the House. This amount is \$65,809,000 less than the appropriation for fiscal year 1990.

Funds in this appropriation are used for the construction or acquisition and maintenance of office space and support facilities for the U.S. foreign affairs agencies, as well as living quarters for American staff at diplomatic and consular posts where housing problems exist. For fiscal year 1991 the Department proposed, and the Committee reluctantly agreed in view of the constrained overall amount available, for the Department to use \$65,000,000 of the unobligated balances in this account for construction security. Construction security was formerly funded in the "Salaries and expenses" account.

MOSCOW EMBASSY OFFICE BUILDING

The Committee carefully considered the administration request for \$270,000,000 to complete the new office building project in Moscow. It continues to believe that it is vital for this project to proceed expeditiously, and that the administration's decision to dismantle the existing insecure shell to the ground level and rebuild on the same site is the most prudent and most timely alternative. Unfortunately, given the extremely tight fiscal year 1991 funding situation, no new funds are available for this purpose. The Committee has, however, made available up to \$10,000,000 to cover initial costs associated with the dismantle/reconstruct approach. We urge the administration to continue to pursue resolution of this important matter; they and the Congress must work together so that the issue can be settled once and for all and a coherent funding plan adopted in conjunction with the fiscal year 1992 budget.

EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

Appropriations, 1990.....	\$4,635,000
Budget estimate, 1991.....	6,600,000
House allowance.....	4,888,000
Committee recommendation.....	4,888,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$4,888,000, the full amount authorized. This is \$1,712,000 below the budget request and is \$253,000 more than the 1990 appropriation. It is the same as the House allowance.

This appropriation is required in order for the Secretary of State to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service. These funds provide for relief and repatriation loans

for destitute American citizens abroad and are available for other emergencies in the Department of State.

The Committee appreciates that the increased number of evacuations of American officials and citizens in hostile areas has put great stress on this appropriation. However, the amount recommended is all that is presently authorized.

PAYMENT TO THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE IN TAIWAN

Appropriations, 1990	\$11,142,000
Budget estimate, 1991	12,000,000
House allowance	11,752,000
Committee recommendation	11,752,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$11,752,000, the full amount authorized for payment to the American Institute in Taiwan. The amount recommended is \$610,000 more than the 1990 appropriation, \$248,000 less than the budget estimate, and the same as the House allowance and provides for the adjustments to base and a \$352,000 program increase.

The Taiwan Relations Act (Public Law 96-8) requires that programs involving Taiwan be carried out by or through the American Institute in Taiwan, and authorizes funds to be appropriated to the Secretary of State to carry out the provisions of the act. The Institute administers programs in the areas of economic and commercial services, cultural affairs, travel services, general affairs, and logistics. The Department of State contracts with the American Institute in Taiwan to carry out these activities.

The Committee is aware of additional needs due to changes in Taiwan pension law as well as the congressional objective of staffing the commercial section of the AIT comparable to the level at the U.S. Embassy in Seoul. However, this would require an appropriation of \$14,000,000 which is beyond the Committee's ability to recommend.

PAYMENTS TO THE FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

Appropriations, 1990	\$106,034,000
Budget estimate, 1991	108,576,000
House allowance	108,576,000
Committee recommendation	108,576,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$108,576,000, an increase of \$2,542,000 over the 1990 appropriations to date and is the same as the budget request and House allowance.

The amount recommended represents the cost of maintaining the old retirement system for those employees declining to switch to the new system as well as the amortization of previous unfunded liabilities that will continue to be funded by this separate appropriation. This separate payment is authorized by section 821 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (Public Law 96-465). This provision authorizes an appropriation to the fund, in 30 equal annual installments, of the amount required for the unfunded liability created by new or liberalized benefits, new groups of beneficiaries, or increased salaries on which benefits are computed.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Appropriations, 1990	\$614,952,000
Budget estimate, 1991	1,158,481,000
House allowance	787,605,000
Committee recommendation.....	787,605,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$787,605,000, an increase of \$172,653,000 over the 1990 appropriations to date. The recommendation is \$370,876,000 less than the budget request and is the same as the House allowance. The Committee directs that the amount appropriated be allocated so that the United States does not lose its seat or vote in any of the international organizations.

This appropriation provides the U.S. share of the costs of those international organizations of which it is a member by treaties, conventions, or specific acts of Congress. The request represents the U.S. share of the 1990 assessed contributions to 44 international organizations amounting to \$694,886,000. In addition, the administration requested \$463,595,000 for U.S. arrearages to these organizations to be disbursed at the rate of 20 percent annually over the next 5 years. The amount recommended provides for the full annual assessments and the 20 percent of the arrearages that the President planned to disburse in fiscal year 1991.

The following table sets forth the amount provided for each of the international organizations as recommended by the Committee recommendation for fiscal year 1991:

<i>Organization</i>	<i>Thousands</i>
United Nations and specialized agencies:	
Food and Agriculture Organization	\$92,911
International Atomic Energy Agency	39,590
International Civil Aviation Organization	9,815
International Labor Organization	48,987
Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization	1,110
International Telecommunications Union	4,969
United Nations	275,364
United Nations Industrial Development Organization	22,503
Universal Postal Union	827
World Health Organization	83,455
World Intellectual Property Organization	898
World Meteorological Organization	7,001
Subtotal	587,430
Inter-American organizations:	
Inter-American Indian Institute	110
Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture	15,801
Organization of American States	54,021
Pan American Health Organization	42,160
Pan American Institute of Geography and History	370
Pan American Railway Congress Association	25
Subtotal	112,487
Regional organizations:	
Colombo Plan Council for Technical Cooperation	12
North Atlantic Assembly	739
North Atlantic Treaty Organization	33,197
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development	36,748

Organization	Thousands
South Pacific Commission.....	981
Subtotal.....	71,677
Other international organizations:	
Bureau of International Expositions.....	26
Customs Cooperation Council.....	2,465
General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade	6,921
The Hague Conference on Private International Law	65
International Agency for Research on Cancer.....	1,377
International Bureau of the Permanent Court of Arbitration	12
International Bureau of the Publication of Customs Tariffs	116
International Bureau of Weights and Measures	620
International Center for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property	559
International Coffee Organization.....	832
International Cotton Advisory Committee	196
International Hydrographic Organization.....	71
International Institute for Unification of Private Law.....	94
International Jute Organization.....	69
International Lead and Zinc Study Group	37
International Natural Rubber Organization.....	253
International Office for Epizootics	67
International Office of the Vine and Wine.....	45
International Organization for Legal Metrology.....	85
International Rubber Study Group.....	59
International Seed Testing Association.....	7
International Sugar Organization	307
International Tropical Timber Organization	269
International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources.....	168
International Wheat Council.....	413
Interparliamentary Union.....	546
Permanent International Association of Road Congresses.....	13
World Tourism Organization.....	319
Subtotal.....	16,011
Total	787,605

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

Appropriations, 1990.....	\$81,079,000
Budget estimate, 1991.....	247,423,000
House allowance	115,000,000
Committee recommendation.....	115,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$115,000,000 for contributions for international peacekeeping operations, the full amount authorized to be appropriated. The amount recommended is \$33,921,000 more than the 1990 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is \$132,423,000 less than the budget estimate and is the same as the House allowance.

This appropriation provides funds for the U.S. share of the cost of maintaining United Nations peacekeeping operations. These are the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon [UNIFIL] and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force on the Golan Heights [UNDOF], as well as the new United Nations Iran/Iraq Military Observer Group [UNIIMOG], the United Nations Transition Assistance Group [UNTAG], and the United Nations Angolan Verification Mission [UNAVEM].

The amount recommended provides the full \$90,652,000 requested for the current U.S. assessments for the peacekeeping forces. The Committee also recommends \$24,348,000 for the U.S. arrearages for peacekeeping.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES AND CONTINGENCIES

Appropriations, 1990.....	\$6,253,000
Budget estimate, 1991.....	8,200,000
House allowance.....	7,300,000
Committee recommendation.....	7,350,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$7,350,000, the maximum authorized. This amount is \$1,097,000 more than the 1990 appropriations to date, \$850,000 less than the budget request, and \$50,000 more than as the House allowance.

This appropriation finances U.S. participation in multilateral intergovernmental conferences and contributions to new or provisional international organizations. The basic objective of this activity is to assure that the United States is represented at international fora by effective and efficient delegations formed to attain U.S. policy objectives. The principal expense of international conference participation in the U.S. share of administrative costs borne by the host country. This appropriation also provides partial funding for travel, per diem, and support costs of the U.S. delegations and administrative costs when the United States serves as host for international conferences.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSIONS, UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

Appropriations, 1990.....	\$21,914,000
Budget estimate, 1991.....	20,500,000
House allowance.....	20,500,000
Committee recommendation.....	20,500,000

The Committee recommends appropriations of \$20,500,000 for the salaries and expenses and construction appropriations of the International Boundary and Water Commission [IBWC]. This amount is \$1,414,000 less than the 1990 appropriations and the same as the budget estimate and the House allowance. The Committee recommendation includes \$10,500,000 for the salaries and expenses appropriation and \$10,000,000 for the construction appropriation.

The International Boundary and Water Commission is responsible, through a series of treaties between the United States and Mexico, for exercising the rights and obligations the two governments have assumed for the solution of boundary problems requiring joint engineering action. The principal actions in which the IBWC is engaged are: distribution between the two countries of international river waters; international flood control operations; joint conservation and improvement of international river water quality; solution of border sanitation problems; development of hydroelectric energy; maintenance of the river boundary; and demarcation of the land boundary. The activities performed by the U.S.

section are related to U.S. treaty obligations, general policy determinations by the President and the Secretary of State, and authorities granted by Congress.

The \$10,500,000 recommended for salaries and expenses provides for administration of treaties and agreements in force and negotiations of new agreements, technical guidance and supervision of boundary water, joint projects with Mexico, general engineering studies, and preliminary surveys and investigations, and operations and maintenance of completed segments of projects under construction and stream gauging and hydrologic stations.

The \$10,000,000 recommended for the construction appropriation includes funding for the 1970 Boundary Treaty projects, the Nogales International Wastewater Treatment Plant, the Rio Grande rectification flood control project, the Chemizal Cordova Bridge project, repair of Falcon Dam, the Nuevo Laredo sanitation project, and the Retamal Diversion Dam.

The construction appropriation provides for joint construction projects of the two countries primarily in the areas of sanitation, flood control, and annual flow. The program provides for activities specified by treaty, including joint construction of dams required for the conservation, storage, and regulation of annual water flow, flood control, and other works on the Rio Grande, Colorado, and Tijuana Rivers, preferential attention to border sanitation projects, and construction of works to avoid future disputes.

AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

Appropriations, 1990	\$4,437,000
Budget estimate, 1991	4,400,000
House allowance	4,400,000
Committee recommendation.....	4,400,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$4,400,000, a decrease of \$37,000 below the 1990 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is the same as the budget estimate and the House allowance.

This appropriation provides funds for the U.S. share of expenses of the International Boundary Commission, \$748,000, and the International Joint Commission, \$3,652,000, for fiscal year 1991. The International Boundary Commission maintains the physical boundary between the United States and Canada by surveying, inspecting, and clearing the boundary and replacing or repairing markers as needed. In addition, the International Joint Commission regulates and conducts investigations of boundary waters for the regulation of levels and flows of water, pollution abatement and water quality control, and such other related matters referred by the Governments of the United States and Canada and of mutual concern to both countries.

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

Appropriations, 1990	\$12,147,000
Budget estimate, 1991	10,700,000
House allowance	11,440,000
Committee recommendation.....	12,147,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$12,147,000 for international fisheries commissions, \$1,447,000 above the budget request. The recommendation is the same as the amount available in fiscal year 1990 and is \$707,000 over the House allowance.

This appropriation funds the U.S. share of expenses of 11 bilateral and multilateral international fishing organizations established by treaties, the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea, and expenses of the U.S. commissioners.

GREAT LAKES FISHERY COMMISSION

In maintaining the 1990 overall funding level, the Committee is recommending \$6,441,000 for the Great Lakes Fishery Commission to maintain the sea lamprey control program. The Committee is disappointed by the Department's lack of interest in the Great Lakes, particularly in view of the close ties established by the President and Prime Minister of Canada. The Committee expected the Department to maintain the effort initiated for 1990 and the amount recommended. This is identical to the action taken last year upon the recommendation of the Committee on Foreign Relations. Necessary language has been included to appropriate funds above the authorized level.

The Committee appreciates the interest in involving the Great Lakes Fishery Commission in the zebra mussel control effort. The Committee intends to support that initiative when additional funding is authorized and allocated.

OTHER

U.S. BILATERAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AGREEMENTS

Appropriations, 1990	\$3,971,000
Budget estimate, 1991	5,000,000
House allowance	5,000,000
Committee recommendation.....	4,000,000

The Committee recommends \$4,000,000 for the United States bilateral science and technology agreements with Yugoslavia, Poland, and Hungary. The amount recommended is \$29,000 above the 1990 appropriations to date, and is \$1,000,000 less than the House allowance and budget request.

Under the agreement cooperative activities, such as joint research projects, workshops, exchanges of scientists, and exchanges of information, which foster basic research are financed. Projects selected by the managing United States-Yugoslavia Joint Board are in the areas of agriculture, energy, technology, health, and transportation. The program with Poland was reestablished in September 1987 after being in hiatus since 1982.

PAYMENT TO THE ASIA FOUNDATION

Appropriations, 1990.....	\$13,900,000
Budget estimate, 1991.....	13,978,000
House allowance.....	13,978,000
Committee recommendation.....	13,978,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$13,978,000 for payment to the Asia Foundation. The amount recommended is \$78,000 more than the 1990 appropriations to date, and is the same as the budget request and the House allowance. This Committee has always been supportive of the Asia Foundation but the amount recommended is as far as we can go within the overall amount available for this bill.

The programs of the Asia Foundation serve broad, long-term American interests in Asia and the Pacific Ocean area through a program of grants and services. This appropriation provides the basic grant supporting the infrastructure of the Asia Foundation. In addition, the appropriation will permit the Foundation to fund development oriented and scholarly exchange programs with an emphasis on projects which promote the ideals and values of democratic pluralism. Support for other specific projects has come from the Agency for International Development, the U.S. Information Agency, and private sources.

SOVIET-EAST EUROPEAN RESEARCH AND TRAINING

Appropriations, 1990.....	\$4,600,000
Budget estimate, 1991.....	4,600,000
House allowance.....	4,784,000
Committee recommendation.....	4,600,000

The Committee recommends \$4,600,000 for this activity. This recommendation is the same as the budget request and the funding for the current fiscal year, and is \$184,000 less than the House allowance.

The Soviet-East European research and training fund implements title VIII of the 1983 Department of State Authorization Act. This act provides for United States Government assistance on a stable, long-term basis to develop and maintain a national capability for advanced research and training in the field of Soviet and Eastern European studies. Government support is given for graduate training, advanced research, public dissemination of research data and results, contact and collaboration among Government and private specialists, and acquisition by specialists of first-hand experience in the Soviet Union and the countries of Eastern Europe.

FISHERMEN'S GUARANTY FUND

Appropriations, 1990.....	\$900,000
Budget estimate, 1991.....	900,000
House allowance.....	900,000
Committee recommendation.....	900,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$900,000. The amount recommended is the same as the 1990 appropriation, the budget request, and \$900,000 more than the House allowance.

The fishermen's guaranty fund appropriation provides reimbursement to owners of U.S. commercial fishing vessels which are seized by foreign countries on the basis of claims either to territorial waters or to the high seas which are not recognized by the United States.

FISHERMEN'S PROTECTIVE FUND

Appropriations, 1990	\$1,000,000
Budget estimate, 1991	500,000
House allowance	500,000
Committee recommendation.....	500,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$500,000, a decrease of \$500,000 below the 1990 appropriation to date. The amount recommended is the same as the budget request and the House allowance.

Under the Fishermen's Protective Act of 1967, as amended by Public Law 98-64, the fishermen's protective fund provides reimbursement to owners of U.S. vessels seized by foreign governments for the cost of securing release of the vessel and crew. The fund provides reimbursement for any direct charges, such as fines, license fees, registration fees, et cetera, incurred by the owner in order to secure release of the crew and vessel.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The Committee has inserted three new general provisions in the bill. The first, section 302 permits the Secretary to transfer up to one-half of 1 percent of the Administration of Foreign Affairs, "Salaries and expenses" appropriation to the Administration of Foreign Affairs, "Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service," and "International conferences and contingencies" appropriations. The emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service funds the evacuations of United States officials and citizens from hostile areas. Events in the last fiscal year illustrate the precarious condition of this account, as movements from Liberia and Iraq depleted the account by the end of the fiscal year. In view of the uncertainty of the cost of the events in the Persian Gulf, the Committee recommends limited transfer authority.

Similarly, the international conferences and contingencies appropriation funds the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The changes in Eastern Europe have produced a large increase in CSCE activity and the Committee believes the Secretary should have standby transfer authority to meet these and other pressing costs.

The second new general provision removes for fiscal 1991 the requirement that the Department produce the semiannual report under section 5 of Public Law 94-304. These reports detail the degree of compliance with the Helsinki accords by the CSCE signatories. In view of the improved conditions in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, the Department has recommended, and the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe has approved, producing this report on an annual basis only in fiscal 1991.

The third new general provision makes permanent the appropriation for the United States Group of the British American Parliamentary Group. This is in accord with similar treatment for other such groups in Public Law 100-202.

TITLE IV—THE JUDICIARY

The funds provided under title IV of the bill are for the operation of the Federal courts, including salaries of judges, judicial officers and employees, and other expenses of the Federal judiciary.

The budget requests for the judiciary are submitted to the Congress without revision by the Office of Management and Budget in accordance with the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921, as amended. The budget request submitted for fiscal year 1991 for the activities of the Federal judiciary totals \$2,052,993,000. The Committee recommends a total of \$1,970,675,000 to carry out these activities. This amount is \$82,318,000 less than the budget request but \$265,902,000 more than the total amount available to date for the judiciary for fiscal year 1990, and is \$21,405,000 above the House amount.

GENERAL REDUCTION

For fiscal year 1991, executive branch agencies were not allowed to request funds to restore amounts sequestered in fiscal year 1990 and were allowed to request only one-half of the cost associated with the anticipated 3.5-percent January 1, 1991, cost-of-living increase. The judiciary has requested restoration of the sequestration and has budgeted for the full cost of the fiscal year 1991 pay raise. In order to establish consistency throughout the bill, the Committee recommendation deletes the judiciary's sequestration restoration and one-half of the fiscal year 1991 pay raise in appropriate judiciary accounts. These reductions do not apply to the mandatory costs associated with pay increases for Federal judges.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1990.....	\$17,497,000
Budget estimate, 1991.....	19,224,000
House allowance.....	18,807,000
Committee recommendation.....	19,029,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$19,029,000, an increase of \$1,532,000 over the 1990 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is \$195,000 below the budget request but \$222,000 more than the House allowance. The Committee recommendation does, however, provide for the full request, less \$195,000 associated with the pay raise absorption discussed earlier.

CARE OF BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Appropriations, 1990	\$4,369,000
Budget estimate, 1991	3,453,000
House allowance	3,453,000
Committee recommendation	3,453,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,453,000, a decrease of \$916,000 below 1990 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is the same as the budget request and the House allowance. The Committee recommendation provides for requested adjustments to base and program growth.

This appropriation provides for the structural and mechanical care of the U.S. Supreme Court building and grounds, including maintenance and operation of mechanical equipment.

The Committee has included language to allow a portion of the appropriated funds to remain available until expended. This will facilitate planning and execution of long-term contracts and projects associated with care of the buildings and grounds. In particular, this will help with alteration of space contracts.

U.S. COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FEDERAL CIRCUIT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1990	\$8,830,000
Budget estimate, 1991	9,766,000
House allowance	9,590,000
Committee recommendation	9,304,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$9,304,000, an increase of \$474,000 over the 1990 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is \$462,000 below the budget request and \$286,000 below the House allowance. The Committee recommendation provides for the requested adjustments to base funding, less \$176,000 associated with the sequestration restoration and pay raise absorption discussed earlier.

U.S. COURT OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Appropriations, 1990	\$8,272,000
Budget estimate, 1991	8,838,000
House allowance	8,721,000
Committee recommendation	8,721,000

The Committee recommends an appropriations of \$8,721,000, an increase of \$449,000 over the 1990 appropriation to date. The amount recommended is \$117,000 below the budget request but the same as the House allowance. The Committee recommendation provides for the requested adjustments to base, less \$117,000 associated with the sequestration restoration and pay raise absorption discussed earlier.

COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1990.....	\$1,361,230,000
Budget estimate, 1991.....	1,643,120,000
House allowance.....	1,575,320,000
Committee recommendation.....	1,598,623,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,598,623,000, an increase of \$237,393,000 over 1990 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is \$44,497,000 below the budget request but \$23,303,000 above the House allowance. The Committee recommendation provides for the requested adjustments to base funding, less \$24,497,000 associated with amounts requested for sequestration restoration and pay raise absorption discussed earlier. The bill also provides for increased fees totaling \$48,250,000 and \$6,500,000 from special funds.

Included in the base is \$1,100,000 to cover the cost of training new Federal court personnel in fiscal year 1991. The Committee believes that the cost of training court personnel should be budgeted by the users; that is, the courts, not by the Federal Judicial Center. Funds added into this account for new training in fiscal year 1990 remain in the base and are available for this purpose in fiscal year 1991. The recommendation for base appropriations has also been adjusted to reduce nonrecurring, discretionary amounts in the fiscal year 1990 supplemental.

The Committee expects that the Immigration and Naturalization Service will reimburse the courts for all costs associated with processing naturalization papers and collecting immigration fees. The Committee recommendation, therefore, reduces a total of \$1,600,000 from the court appropriation for fiscal year 1991 which is the amount the judiciary has in the base of its appropriation for this purpose.

This account provides for the salaries of judges (\$126,754,000), magistrates, and all other officers and employees not otherwise specifically provided for; and for all necessary expenses including charges for space and facilities.

The Committee has included language to allow the purchase of firearms and ammunition principally for the use of probation officers, and to allow a certain portion of the appropriation to remain available until expended: \$500,000 to remain available for acquisition of books, periodicals, newspapers, and other legal reference materials which permits the courts to continue receiving such materials without having to renew orders each fiscal year. In addition, \$61,045,000 is to remain available until expended for space alteration projects. This will facilitate the completion of priority space alteration projects, including the Anderson and Greenville, SC, projects for which funds have been included in the bill. The language will also give the courts the ability to share, on the same basis, their part of the costs of long-term renovation and remodeling services with the General Services Administration and thereby not lose the money at the end of the fiscal year if GSA has not issued the contract.

The National Childhood Vaccine Injury Act of 1986 (Public Law 99-660) authorizes the filing of vaccine injury petitions with the U.S. claims court. For expenses associated with the processing of these claims, the Committee has provided the claims court \$1,500,000, to be available from the vaccine injury compensation trust fund. The Committee intends that these funds be available solely for processing vaccine injury claims.

The Committee recommendation provides \$46,865,000 associated with additional workload for the courts in fiscal year 1991 and \$14,991,000 in program growth. The Committee recommendation also adds \$8,500,000 above the request to handle a shortfall in fee collections based on the most recent projections by the courts.

The Committee has also provided \$29,000,000 to support requested program increases. Within this amount is \$19,470,000 which includes a 50-percent increase in the Drug Dependent Offenders Program, as well as contract support for pretrial services including residential halfway houses, addict and alcohol treatment centers, and counseling, and contract support for electronic monitoring for home confinement.

Also within these increased resources is \$5,480,000 for probation and pretrial personnel to meet their increased workload as well as for staffing the home confinement program and for the impact on probation officers of the application of complex sentencing factors such as the assessment of defendants criminal history required by the sentencing guidelines.

Finally, the Committee has included \$3,992,000 for 33 deputy clerks and 260 probation and pretrial officer and staff positions to support the ongoing violent crime and drug efforts initiated by the Department of Justice in fiscal years 1990 and 1991, which are expected in 1992 to create an additional 4,800 criminal cases and similar increases in investigations and pre- and postsentence, collateral, and violation reports.

DEFENDER SERVICES

Appropriations, 1990	\$121,961,000
Budget estimate, 1991	167,580,000
House allowance	137,569,000
Committee recommendation	135,269,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$135,269,000, an increase of \$13,308,000 over 1990 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is \$32,311,000 below the budget request and \$2,300,000 below the House allowance. The Committee recommendation provides for requested adjustments to base, less \$2,011,000 associated with sequestration restoration and pay raise absorption discussed earlier as well as \$28,000,000 associated with base overestimates and carryover.

This appropriation provides funds for the operation of the Federal public defender and community defender organizations and the compensation, reimbursement, and expenses of attorneys appointed to represent persons under the Criminal Justice Act, as amended.

The Committee has included language which allows for the compensation and reimbursement of expenses of attorneys appointed to assist the court in criminal cases where the defendant has waived

representation by counsel which avoids having to restart the trial if the judge determines the defendant is unable to represent himself. The Committee has also included language for the compensation and reimbursement for the travel expenses of guardians ad litem acting on behalf of financially eligible minor or incompetent offenders in connection with transfers from the United States to foreign countries with which the United States has a treaty for the execution of penal sentences.

FEEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

Appropriations, 1990.....	\$57,997,000
Budget estimate, 1991.....	57,997,000
House allowance.....	57,997,000
Committee recommendation.....	57,997,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$57,997,000, the same amount available for fiscal year 1990, the same as the budget request, and the same as the House allowance.

This appropriation provides for the compensation of jury commissioners and land commissioners and for the fees and allowances of grand and petit jurors, including expenses associated with sequestered jurors and transportation of juries of view. The Committee has included language providing these funds will remain available until expended because the cost of jury trials is uncontrollable precluding the possibility of obligating funds for jury trials. The Committee has also included language providing that the compensation of land commissioners shall not exceed the daily equivalent of the highest rate payable under section 5332 of title 5, United States Code.

COURT SECURITY

Appropriations, 1990.....	\$72,889,000
Budget estimate, 1991.....	72,862,000
House allowance.....	71,261,000
Committee recommendation.....	72,261,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$72,261,000, an increase of \$14,372,000 over the 1990 appropriations to date. This amount is \$601,000 below the budget request and \$1,000,000 below the House allowance. The Committee recommendation provides for the requested adjustments to base, less \$601,000 associated with the sequestration restoration discussed earlier.

This appropriation provides for the necessary expenses of security and protective services for the U.S. courts in courtrooms and adjacent areas. The Committee has included language authorizing funds from this appropriation to be expended directly by the judiciary or transferred to the U.S. Marshals Service.

The Committee has provided \$9,427,000 to support the requested program growth for court security. This increase is based on the need to improve security in the courtrooms and surrounding areas as evidenced by recent events in several courts around the country and especially the murder of a Federal judge from the 11th circuit court and the mailing of the bomb to the clerk of that court in Atlanta.

Specifically, funds are provided for enhancement of existing systems and to bring them up to operational security standards, to provide for replacement of antiquated or unreliable security equipment, and for provision of court security systems included in facilities renovation and new construction projects. The Committee also recommends funding for the additional personnel requested by the judiciary to replace the court security officers now assigned to screen all mail and packages entering Federal courthouses nationwide.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

Appropriations, 1990	\$33,670,000
Budget estimate, 1991	38,487,000
House allowance	37,712,000
Committee recommendation.....	37,178,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$37,178,000, an increase of \$3,508,000 above 1990 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is \$1,309,000 below the budget request and \$534,000 below the House allowance. The Committee recommendation provides for the requested adjustments to base, less \$309,000 associated with the pay raise absorption discussed earlier.

The Committee has included language which provides that funds from this appropriation may be used for advertising as in the case of personnel recruiting and to rent space as needed in the District of Columbia and elsewhere. It also authorizes an amount not to exceed \$5,000 for official reception and representation expenses.

FEDERAL JUDICIAL CENTER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1990	\$12,485,000
Budget estimate, 1991	15,866,000
House allowance	13,918,000
Committee recommendation.....	13,918,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$13,918,000, an increase of \$1,433,000 over the 1990 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is \$1,948,000 below the budget request but the same as the House allowance. The Committee recommendation provides for the requested adjustments to base, less \$245,000 associated with the sequestration restoration and pay raise absorption discussed earlier. The Committee recommendation includes program growth of \$635,000 for additional Research Division personnel and special educational services. The recommendation does not include requested program growth for the training of new court personnel because these funds have been included in the salaries and expenses appropriation of the district courts, courts of appeals, and other judicial services.

JUDICIAL RETIREMENT FUNDS

Appropriations, 1990.....	\$6,428,000
Budget estimate, 1991.....	5,000,000
House allowance.....	5,000,000
Committee recommendation.....	5,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$5,000,000, a decrease of \$1,428,000 below 1990 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is the same as the budget request and the same as the House allowance.

The Committee recommendation will cover the estimated annuity payments to be made to bankruptcy judges and magistrates in fiscal year 1991, pursuant to the new retirement system for these judicial officers as authorized in Public Law 100-659. In addition, these funds provide for survivor annuity payments made to spouses and dependent children of deceased judicial officers pursuant to section 376 of title 28.

U.S. SENTENCING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1990.....	\$7,145,000
Budget estimate, 1991.....	9,300,000
House allowance.....	8,422,000
Committee recommendation.....	8,422,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$8,422,000, an increase of \$1,277,000 over 1990 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is \$878,000 less than the budget request but the same as the House allowance. The Committee recommendation provides for all requested adjustments to base, less \$125,000 associated with the sequestration restoration and pay raise absorption discussed earlier.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THE JUDICIARY

In section 401 of the bill, the Committee has included language which permits funds in the bill for salaries and expenses for the judiciary to be available for services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109.

In section 402 of the bill, the Committee has included language which authorizes appropriations for the temporary court of appeals authorized by Public Law 92-210 and the special court of appeals established under the Regional Rail Reorganization Act of 1973, Public Law 93-236. These courts continue to operate and this authority obviates the need for annual authorization to use funds from salaries and expenses, court of appeals, district courts, and other judicial services for their operations during the duration of their existence.

In section 403 of the bill, the Committee has included language which authorizes the expenditure of funds for the Judicial Conference to sponsor and host the Fifth International Appellate Judges Conference in the United States. It also authorizes the judiciary to supplement its appropriation with funds from other agencies and departments and to utilize gifts of funds for the expenses of the Fifth International Appellate Judges Conference.

In section 404 of the bill, the Committee has included language which authorizes the Judicial Conference to prescribe reasonable fees for public access to case information, to reimburse the courts for automating the collection of the information which the Director is required to maintain and make available to the public.

TITLE V—RELATED AGENCIES
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
MARITIME ADMINISTRATION
OPERATING-DIFFERENTIAL SUBSIDIES

(APPROPRIATION TO LIQUIDATE AUTHORITY)

Appropriations, 1990	\$225,870,000
Budget estimate, 1991	261,200,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation.....	261,200,000

The Committee recommends \$261,200,000 for payment of obligations incurred for operating-differential subsidies of American flag vessels. This amount is \$35,330,000 above the amount made available in fiscal year 1990 for this program, the same as the budget request and \$261,200,000 more than the House allowance which did not provide for this item.

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 1990	\$65,050,000
Budget estimate, 1991	71,687,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation.....	69,685,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$69,685,000, a increase of \$4,635,000 above the 1990 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is \$2,002,000 below the budget request and \$69,685,000 above the House allowance which did not provide for this item. In addition, the Committee has inserted language, similar to that carried in the 1990 appropriation, providing for the transfer of \$1,100,000 in deobligations in the "ship construction" appropriation to this account.

The Committee has provided sufficient funding so that the administration's ship sharing proposal State maritime academies is not necessary.

READY RESERVE FORCE

Appropriations, 1990	\$89,000,000
Budget estimate, 1991	225,000,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation.....	225,000,000

This appropriation, established in fiscal 1989, provides the full funding requested for the Ready Reserve Force [RRF], which is

comprised of Government-owned, U.S.-flag merchant ships laid up in the National Defense Reserve Fleet [NDRF]. The RRF is maintained in an advanced state of readiness for reactivation to meet surge shipping requirements during a national emergency. As of this date, some 40 RRF vessels have been employed in Operation Desert Shield.

Formerly, this responsibility was divided between the Navy and MarAd but the entire program and funding responsibility for RRF ships has been consolidated in one Federal agency, pursuant to the requirements in Public Law 100-202. Funds are now appropriated to the Maritime Administration, which has historically managed the RRF and funded certain RRF base costs in the "Operations and training" appropriation. In the past, the Navy funded the incremental cost of advanced readiness requirements.

The \$225,000,000 recommended is \$136,000,000 more than the 1990 appropriation and is \$225,000,000 more than the House allowance which did not provide for this item.

ADVISORY COMMISSION ON CONFERENCES IN OCEAN SHIPPING

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1990.....	\$300,000
Budget estimate, 1991.....	
House allowance.....	200,000
Committee recommendation.....	500,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$500,000, an increase of \$200,000 over 1990 appropriations to date, \$500,000 more than the amount requested, and \$300,000 more than the House allowance.

The Commission, which was authorized by the Shipping Act of 1984, is to conduct a study of, and make recommendations concerning, conferences in ocean shipping. Within 1 year after its establishment, the Commission will submit a final report to the President and to the Congress and cease to exist 30 days after submission of the report.

The Committee is advised that due to the failure of the administration to make timely appointments to the Commission, little if any of the 1990 appropriation will be used. The need for this study is still valid and the Committee is recommending \$500,000, a more recent estimate of the cost of the study, with the expectation that the Commission will be fully operational on October 1, 1990.

ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY

ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT ACTIVITIES

Appropriations, 1990.....	\$33,425,000
Budget estimate, 1991.....	30,000,000
House allowance.....	30,000,000
Committee recommendation.....	36,040,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$36,040,000. This is \$2,615,000 over the 1990 appropriation to date, and \$6,040,000 more than the House allowance. The amount recommended provides for the adjustments to base and reflects the ad-

ministration's reversal of the earlier budget decision to transfer the costs of ACDA's Geneva operations to the Department of State.

The Arms Control and Disarmament Agency advises and assists the President, the National Security Council, the Secretary of State, and other senior Government officials on arms control matters. In carrying out these responsibilities, ACDA must: prepare for and manage U.S. participation in international negotiations; prepare and operate control systems that verify compliance with arms control or disarmament agreements; assure the availability of information essential to the formulation and implementation of arms control policies; conduct research on arms control and disarmament issues; and prepare and disseminate public information on arms control matters.

The Committee also recommends increasing the limitation on representation expenses by \$45,000 to \$100,000 to meet the requirements of the increased number and accelerated pace of the arms control delegations in Geneva.

BOARD FOR INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING

GRANTS AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1990	\$190,000,000
Budget estimate, 1991	201,258,000
House allowance	192,586,000
Committee recommendation.....	201,258,000

The Committee recommends the appropriation of \$201,258,000 for grants to Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, Inc. [RFE/RL, Inc.] and for the administrative expenses of the Board for International Broadcasting for fiscal year 1991. The amount recommended is the same as the budget request, \$8,672,000 more than the House allowance, and \$11,258,000 more than the 1990 appropriation, and essentially covers adjustments to base and built-in changes.

The Board for International Broadcasting is responsible for financial and programmatic oversight and granting of funds to Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, Inc., [RFE/RL]. RFE/RL broadcasts to the peoples of the U.S.S.R., Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and Afghanistan in 23 of the languages native to these countries.

ISRAEL RELAY STATION

Appropriations, 1990	\$183,021,000
Budget estimate, 1991	
House allowance	
Committee recommendation.....	

In view of the administration's budget amendment withdrawing the \$23,978,000 originally requested for the Israel relay station project of the Board for International Broadcasting, the Committee recommends no additional funds for this project at this time.

Funds were previously provided in this account for a new radio relay station to be built in Israel. The new facilities will be shared by Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty [RFE/RL] and the Voice of America [VOA]. On July 24, 1990, the Israel National Board for

Planning and Building by a vote of 19 to 6 approved plans for the construction of the radio relay station in the Arava region of Israel.

The withdrawal of the 1991 budget request relates to the deletion of VOA broadcasts to Eastern Europe from this site. The administration and the Committee support completion of this project.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS QUINCENTENARY JUBILEE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1990	\$217,000
Budget estimate, 1991	214,000
House allowance	214,000
Committee recommendation	214,000

The Committee recommends \$214,000 for the activities of the Christopher Columbus Quincentenary Jubilee Commission. This amount is the same as the budget request and the House allowance, and \$3,000 below the 1990 appropriation.

The Christopher Columbus Quincentenary Jubilee Commission was created by Public Law 98-375 on August 8, 1984. The Commission was established for the purpose of planning, encouraging, coordinating, and conducting the commemoration of the voyages of Christopher Columbus. The \$214,000 appropriated here will be used to sustain core administrative and planning activities. Private contributions will be used to meet costs of outreach activities and initial implementation costs of projects.

COMMISSION ON AGRICULTURAL WORKERS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1990	\$300,000
Budget estimate, 1991	657,000
House allowance	1,457,000
Committee recommendation	1,457,000

The Committee recommends \$1,457,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Commission on Agricultural Workers, an increase of \$1,157,000 over 1990 appropriations to date. The Committee recommendation is \$800,000 more than the budget request, but the same as the House allowance.

The Commission on Agricultural Workers was established to review the impact of the legalization program and the special agricultural worker [SAW] provisions of the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 on the supply of agricultural labor and the agricultural industry. The Commission is expected to report its findings and recommendations to Congress no later than November 1991.

COMMISSION ON THE BICENTENNIAL OF THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1990	\$14,904,000
Budget estimate, 1991	16,884,000
House allowance	14,973,000
Committee recommendation	14,973,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$14,973,000 to fund the necessary expenses of the Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution, an increase of \$69,000 over 1990 appropriations to date. The Committee recommendation is \$1,911,000 below the budget request, but the same as the House allowance.

The Committee recommendation is expected to cover the fiscal year 1991 expenses of the Commission, but not the amount required for the first quarter of fiscal year 1992 that was included in the budget request. The Committee will address the Commission's fiscal year 1992 requirements when considering an appropriations bill for fiscal year 1992.

The Commission is authorized by Public Law 98-101, as amended, and was activated during fiscal year 1985. The Commission plans and develops activities, encourages participation by private organizations and State and local governments, coordinates activities throughout all the States, and serves as a clearinghouse for the collection and dissemination of information about bicentennial events and plans. The Commission is expected to terminate on December 31, 1991.

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1990	\$5,707,000
Budget estimate, 1991	10,152,000
House allowance	6,075,000
Committee recommendation	7,825,000

The Committee recommends \$7,825,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Commission on Civil Rights, an increase of \$2,118,000 over 1990 appropriations to date. The Committee recommendation is \$2,327,000 below the budget request, but \$1,750,000 more than the House allowance. The amount provided will allow the Commission to enhance its operations in fiscal year 1991.

While the Committee has not included several of the restrictions that were included in the 1990 appropriations act, funding limitations are included for regional offices and State advisory committees (\$2,000,000) and monitoring of civil rights enforcement (\$700,000).

The Committee encourages the Chairman of the United States Commission on Civil Rights to pursue a study of increased violence and hate crimes committed against Hispanics on the border between the United States and Mexico, and in other areas of the United States. In addition, the Committee encourages the Commis-

sion to consider a followup of the 1977 study, "Window Dressing on the Set," to focus on the fair representation and treatment of minorities in the media, with an emphasis on Hispanics and women. The Committee would expect both studies to be conducted with existing Commission funds.

COMMISSION ON THE PRESERVATION OF AMERICA'S HERITAGE ABROAD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1990	\$200,000
Budget estimate, 1991	200,000
House allowance	200,000
Committee recommendation	200,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$200,000, the same as 1990 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is the same as the budget request and the House allowance.

The Commission is authorized in section 1303 of the Foreign Aid Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1986. The purpose of the Commission is to encourage the preservation of cemeteries, monuments, and historic buildings associated with the foreign heritage of the United States. It is anticipated that future expenses of the Commission will be financed exclusively from gifts and contributions.

COMMISSION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1990	\$839,000
Budget estimate, 1991	991,000
House allowance	991,000
Committee recommendation	991,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$991,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Commission. The amount recommended is \$152,000 above the 1990 appropriation and is the same as the budget estimate and the House allowance. The increase is largely due to the nonrecurrence of an unobligated balance brought into fiscal 1990 and expansion to meet the new realities in Eastern Europe.

The Commission was established in 1976 to monitor compliance with the final act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe with particular regard to provisions dealing with humanitarian affairs. Public Law 99-7, approved March 27, 1985, provided that the chairmanship of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe shall rotate between Members appointed from the House of Representatives and Members appointed from the Senate. This legislation also permits additional staff appointments by the chairman or cochairman.

COMPETITIVENESS POLICY COUNCIL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1990.....	\$750,000
Budget estimate, 1991.....	
House allowance.....	
Committee recommendation.....	750,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$750,000, the same as the 1990 appropriations to date. The President's budget did not request nor did the House provide any appropriation for this item.

The Competitiveness Policy Council [CPC] initially was authorized in section 5201 of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988. Reauthorization for the CPC is provided in a Senate amendment to H.R. 1594, which the President signed into law as Public Law 101-382 on August 20, 1990.

The Competitiveness Policy Council serves to advise the Federal Government on issues of global economic competitiveness. The Council's function is to provide insight into problems hindering United States competitiveness in world markets and to provide advice as to how these obstacles can be overcome.

The administration requested no new appropriations for the Council in 1991 based on the assumption that the Council's task would be complete. However, the Council has not met as the White House still has not announced the administration's appointees to the Council's governing board. When the Council is operational—a date in early 1991 is expected—it will also have available its unobligated 1990 appropriation of \$750,000. Thus a total of \$1,500,000 will be available to the Council for fiscal year 1991.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1990.....	\$184,926,000
Budget estimate, 1991.....	195,867,000
House allowance.....	194,500,000
Committee recommendation.....	200,700,000

The Committee recommends \$200,700,000 for fiscal year 1991 expenses of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, an increase of \$15,775,000 over 1990 appropriations to date. The Committee recommendation is \$4,833,000 above the budget request and \$6,200,000 above the House allowance.

The Committee recommendation provides \$7,786,000 for uncontrollable adjustments to the Commission's base as well as \$1,198,000 for the comprehensive training initiative, \$5,590,000 for increased utilization of enforcement positions, and \$1,200,000 to implement a technical assistance program as authorized by section 506 of the Americans With Disabilities Act of 1990.

The Committee also recommends an additional \$5,000,000 for payments to State and local enforcement agencies, bringing the total limitation for State and local payments to \$25,000,000 in fiscal year 1991. This increase will allow the agencies to resolve a higher

number of charges, thereby reducing its seriously growing pending inventory.

The Committee has continued language which suspends, for fiscal year 1991, an Equal Employment Opportunity Commission [EEOC] regulation and policy that would validate the waiver of employee rights under the Age Discrimination in Employment Act [ADEA] even when the waiver has not been supervised by the EEOC or the Federal courts. The Committee believes that serious questions have been raised as to whether the EEOC regulation contravenes section 16(c) of the Fair Labor Standards Act, which is incorporated into the ADEA at section 7. By suspending the regulation, the Committee intends to preclude reliance upon the regulation and underlying EEOC policy during fiscal year 1991. The Committee also precludes the EEOC from otherwise recognizing unsupervised waivers of ADEA rights as valid, for example, by filing court briefs or by ceasing investigation of claims due to the existence of an unsupervised waiver. The Committee does not intend for this temporary suspension to affect the standing or rights of parties to sue for rescission of the regulation should the regulation become effective at some later date.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1990.....	\$107,550,000
Budget estimate, 1991.....	117,998,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation.....	117,794,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$117,794,000, an increase of \$10,244,000 over 1990 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is \$204,000 less than budget request and \$117,794,000 more than the House allowance which did not provide for this item. The amount recommended provides for the adjustments to base, as well as \$4,000,000 of the program increase requested by the FCC and \$1,600,000 for the collection of fees.

FEDERAL/STATE JOINT BOARDS

The Federal/State Joint Boards organized to provide a forum for State public service commissions to present their States' concerns on certain regulatory issues to the FCC. Funding for the Boards was cut drastically between fiscal years 1988 and 1989, from \$45,109 to \$36,804, effectively diminishing the role of the Boards and their ability to respond to State concerns. The Committee is pleased that the Commission has committed almost \$45,000 for 1990. The Committee supports the activities of the Boards and urges the Commission to allocate at least one-half of the \$168,000 estimated requirement for 1991 to the Boards to ensure effective State representation.

FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1990	\$15,452,000
Budget estimate, 1991	15,894,000
House allowance	15,894,000
Committee recommendation.....	15,894,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$15,894,000, an increase of \$442,000 over 1990 appropriations to date. The recommendation is the same as the budget request and the House allowance.

The Federal Maritime Commission regulates the waterborne domestic and foreign offshore commerce of the United States. The Commission assume, that U.S. international trade is open to all nations on fair and equitable terms and protects against unauthorized, concerned activity in the waterborne commerce of the United States. The Committee has inserted a provision allowing \$2,000 to be used for official reception and representation expenses.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1990	\$56,376,000
Budget estimate, 1991	56,990,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation.....	56,095,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$56,095,000, a decrease of \$281,000 from the 1990 appropriations to date, \$895,000 less than the budget request, and \$56,095,000 above the House allowance which did not provide for this item. The amount recommended provides for the adjustments to base.

In the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1990, a general provision was added establishing a \$20,000 fee to accompany premerger notification filings required by the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976. Section 605 of the appropriations act provided that the Federal Trade Commission would collect the fees which would be evenly divided between the Commission and the Antitrust Division, but that any fees collected in excess of \$40,000,000 in 1990, should be credited to the general receipts of the Treasury. At the time this provision was enacted, the number of filings had held steady for several years and it was anticipated that the level of antitrust activities in 1990 would be enhanced.

The conference agreement on the 1990 appropriations act provided \$54,580,000 in direct appropriations with the assumption that premerger notification filing fees of \$20,000,000 would be available to the Federal Trade Commission. Unfortunately, during 1990, the receipts generated by premerger notification filing fees fell far short of the \$20,000 anticipated. To help sustain essential activities in 1990, the Congress provided \$2,500,000 each to the Federal Trade Commission and the Antitrust Division in the Dire Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1990.

For 1991, the Committee is firmly committed to the maintenance and enhancement of the programs of the Federal Trade Commission. The President's budget continues to estimate that fees accompanying Hart-Scott-Rodino filings will generate \$20,000,000. However, the Committee doubts that the recent downward trend in filing fees can be sufficiently reversed to achieve these earnings, and the economic vitality of the Nation makes it mandatory that antitrust activities should not be further diminished.

Therefore, the Committee recommends an appropriation of \$56,095,000 with a provision that fees shall be estimated at the request level of \$20,000,000 and that the full amount shall be apportioned and available for obligation. Thus, the Committee's recommendation would permit \$76,095,000 to be spent without regard to the Antideficiency Act. This would assure a stable source of financing and alleviate the present uncertainties that have created an unproductive environment for the work force.

If fee receipts exceed \$20,000,000, however, any excess amounts would not be available for obligation in 1991 but would remain available to finance Federal Trade Commission activities in the future.

The Federal Trade Commission is charged by law with ensuring that competition in the marketplace is vigorous, free, and fair. This is accomplished by eliminating threats to fair and honest competition from all sources, both public and private.

Maintaining competition.—The Commission's efforts within this mission are aimed at fostering and preserving our competitive system with the goal of maximizing consumer welfare. In addition to enforcing the antitrust laws against private sector restraints on competition, the Commission also scrutinizes regulatory policies that unduly restrain competition, and tries to exert a procompetitive influence in the development of such policies.

Consumer protection.—The Commission is charged with eliminating unfair or deceptive acts or practices affecting commerce. The goal of the consumer protection mission is to improve market performance so that consumers can make informed choices when exercising their purchasing power. To accomplish this goal, the Commission will remove harmful private and public restrictions on market performance; encourage business to provide consumers with accurate and useful information; and reinforce market forces that enhance consumer welfare.

REPORT ON PREDATORY PRICING PRACTICES

The Committee directs that the Federal Trade Commission continue to submit to the Committees on Appropriations as well as the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and to the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives the information specified in the following paragraph every 6 months during fiscal year 1991. Each such report shall contain such information for the period since the last submission.

Each such report shall list and describe, with respect to instances in which predatory pricing practices have been suspected or alleged: (1) Each complaint made, orally or in writing, to the offices

of the Commission; (2) each preliminary investigation opened or closed at the Commission; (3) each formal investigation opened or closed at the Commission; (4) each recommendation for the issuance of a complaint forwarded by the staff to the Commission; (5) each complaint issued by the Commission; (6) each opinion and order entered by the Commission; (7) each consent agreement accepted provisionally or finally by the Commission; (8) each request for modification of an outstanding Commission order filed with the Commission; (9) each recommendation by staff pertaining to a request for modification of an outstanding Commission order; and (10) each disposition by the Commission of request for modification of an outstanding Commission order.

Such report shall include copies of all such consent agreements and complaints executed by the Commission referred to in such report. Where a matter has been closed or terminated, the report shall include a statement of the reasons for that disposition. The descriptions required under this subsection shall be as complete as possible but shall not reveal the identity of persons or companies making the complaint or those complained about or those subject to investigation that have not otherwise been made public. The report shall include any evaluation by the Commission of the potential impacts of predatory pricing upon business (including small businesses).

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1990	\$38,477,000
Budget estimate, 1991	42,430,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	40,671,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$40,671,000, an increase of \$2,194,000 over the 1990 appropriations to date to provide for the adjustments to base. The amount recommended is \$1,759,000 less than the budget request and \$40,671,000 more than the House allowance which did not provide for this item.

The International Trade Commission is an independent, quasi-judicial agency that performs a unique role within the Federal Government. The Commission's major responsibilities include: (1) Conducting trade-related investigations under the Tariff Act of 1930, the Agricultural Adjustment Act, the Trade Act of 1974, the Trade Agreements Act of 1979, the Trade and Tariff Act of 1984, the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988, and the United States-Canada Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act of 1988; (2) providing the Congress and the President with independent, expert advice to assist in the development and implementation of United States international trade policy; (3) responding to requests from the Congress and the President on various matters affecting international trade; (4) maintaining the harmonized commodity description and coding system of internationally accepted product nomenclature; and (5) providing technical assistance to eligible small businesses seeking remedies and benefits under the trade laws.

JAPAN-UNITED STATES FRIENDSHIP COMMISSION

JAPAN-UNITED STATES FRIENDSHIP TRUST FUND

Appropriations, 1990	\$1,350,000
Budget estimate, 1991	1,250,000
House allowance	1,250,000
Committee recommendation	1,250,000

For expenses of the Japan-United States Friendship Commission, the Committee recommends the appropriation of \$1,250,000 from interest earned on investment of funds in the Japan-United States Friendship Trust Fund. This amount is the same as the budget request. The Committee also recommends an amount of Japanese currency not to exceed the equivalent of \$1,544,000.

In accordance with Public Law 94-118, interest earned on investment of the principal in the trust fund is subject to the appropriations process. These funds are used for the promotion of scholarly, cultural, and artistic activities between Japan and the United States.

LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1990	\$316,525,000
Budget estimate, 1991	343,000,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	329,186,000

The Committee recommends \$329,186,000 for the Legal Services Corporation during fiscal year 1991. This is an increase of \$12,661,000 above the 1990 enacted level, \$329,186,000 above the House allowance, but \$13,814,000 below the budget request.

The recommended increase represents an effort to maintain current service levels for the programs funded within each of these components. In section 607 of this act, the Committee has again included a legislative formula governing the allocation of funds among the basic field programs. The Committee intends that the funding increases to other components be allocated pro rata to the programs funded in those categories. The Committee views the Corporation's budget request of \$343,000,000 as a welcome recognition by the Corporation's new board of the need for increased funding for legal services.

The appropriation recommended for Corporation management and administration is \$8,821,000. The Committee also estimates that \$1,925,000 in carryover will be available for management and administration during fiscal year 1991, bringing the total amount available for management and administration to the requested level of \$10,746,000. The Corporation is directed to submit a report to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees regarding the source of any carryover funds and, to the extent the total amount exceeds \$1,925,000 to submit a reprogramming pursuant to section 606 of this act regarding any proposed use of such excess amount.

In section 607 of this act, the Committee has continued prior funding restrictions, however, no new provisions are added.

The Committee's recommendation for the various components of the Legal Services Corporation program follows:

<i>Program component</i>	<i>Committee recommendation</i>
Basic field programs.....	\$282,080,000
Native American programs	7,490,000
Migrant programs.....	10,345,000
Law school clinics.....	1,173,000
Supplemental field programs	1,067,000
Regional training centers.....	666,000
National support.....	7,710,000
State support	8,366,000
Clearinghouse	923,000
CALR regional centers.....	545,000
Corporation management and administration.....	8,821,000
Total.....	329,186,000

MARINE MAMMAL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1990	\$960,000
Budget estimate, 1991	1,003,000
House allowance	1,003,000
Committee recommendation.....	1,153,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,153,000, which is \$193,000 above the 1990 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is \$150,000 more than the budget request and the House allowance.

The amount recommended will enable the Commission to continue to meet its statutory responsibilities as well as enhance its research capabilities. These include the development and implementation of programs to protect endangered and threatened marine species and the compilation and evaluation of data needed to make reliable marine stock determinations. These responsibilities also include the development of sound State management strategies and the improvement of methods and procedures for collecting and analyzing marine data.

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., FEDERAL HOLIDAY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1990	\$300,000
Budget estimate, 1991.....	300,000
House allowance.....	300,000
Committee recommendation	338,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$338,000, an increase of \$38,000 over 1990 appropriations to date, the budget request, and the House allowance. The additional amount will assist the Commission in meeting expenses not fully addressed in the budget request.

This Commission was established in order to encourage appropriate ceremonies and activities throughout the United States relating to the observance of the Federal legal holiday honoring Martin Luther King, Jr., and to provide advice and assistance to Federal, State, and local governments and to private organizations with respect to the observance of such holiday.

OFFICE OF THE U.S. TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1990	\$17,778,000
Budget estimate, 1991	18,936,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	18,936,000

The Committee recommends the full appropriation requested of \$18,936,000, which is \$1,158,000 more than 1990 appropriations to date and \$18,936,000 more than the House allowance which did not provide funding for this item. The Office of the United States Trade Representative is responsible for setting and administering the overall trade policy of the United States and for directing all trade negotiations of which the United States is a participant.

The Committee was advised that \$246,000 was requested by the USTR for the foreign affairs administrative system [FAAS]. As noted earlier, these costs will be completely borne by the Department of State in fiscal 1991. The Committee has not deducted this amount in view of the substantial additional amount recommended by the Committee on Finance for the operation of this office in fiscal 1991.

The Committee has inserted a new general provision (sec. 609) that amends section 207(f) of title 18, United States Code, as amended by section 101 of the Ethics Reform Act of 1989 (103 Stat. 1722), as amended, that prohibits the U.S. trade representative from representing, aiding, or advising foreign entities on a matter before any officer or employee of any department or agency of the Government of the United States within 5 years after leaving that position. The term "foreign entity" is defined in 18 U.S.C. 207(f) as a foreign government or foreign political party. This provision is necessary to protect the integrity of the Government's decision-making process on trade matters.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1990	\$166,633,000
Budget estimate, 1991	192,385,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	192,385,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$192,385,000, an increase of \$25,752,000 over 1990 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is \$192,385,000 more than the House allowance which did not provide for the Commission and is the same as the budget estimate.

The increase over the 1990 appropriation is composed of the following:

Adjustments to base	\$13,756,000
Program increases	11,996,000
Total increase	25,752,000

The program increases provide the full 2,598 positions requested, including 147 new positions for the following programs:

Full disclosure.....	14
Prevention and suppression of fraud	63
Supervision and regulation of securities markets	33
Investment management regulation	25
Legal services.....	9
Economic and statistical research	1
Program direction	2

Total.....	147
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The Committee has again inserted language, originally enacted in the 1990 Appropriations Act, requiring the Securities and Exchange Commission to raise the rate of fees under section 6(b) of the Securities Act of 1933 from one-fiftieth to one-fortieth of 1 percent. This increased fee will offset \$30,000,000 of the appropriation recommended.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 1990	\$237,379,000
Budget estimate, 1991	326,437,000
House allowance	248,500,000
Committee recommendation	250,619,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$250,619,000 in new budget authority and, in addition, such sums as may be necessary (expected to amount to \$107,160,000) by transfer from the disaster loan fund for disaster loan-making and loan-servicing activities. The recommended appropriation is \$13,240,000 more than fiscal year 1990 appropriations to date; \$75,818,000 less than the request for new budget authority; and \$2,119,000 more than the House allowance.

The Committee recommendation provides for adjustments to base and \$4,189,000 requested for the move of the central office, as well as \$3,500,000 requested for a new computer. Within the amount recommended for business development the Committee has provided increases of \$600,000 each to the base levels of the SCORE and SBI programs and has allocated \$1,000,000 to continue a grant for a regional center for rural economic development at Saint Norbert College, De Pere, WI, and \$100,000 for a grant to the School of Forestry of the University of Montana for a planning study for locating a Value-Added Wood Products Development, Marketing and Small-Business Assistance Research Laboratory at the University of Montana, as well as \$250,000 for a grant to the University of Central Arkansas to acquire a first-rate data collection and processing system for the Small Business Institute Program.

Within the amount recommended the Committee directs that a Procurement Center representative be assigned to the Omaha, NE, office.

The amount recommended allows for the following program levels:

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year—		
	1990 appropriation	1991 request	1991 recommended
Finance and investment	57,628	59,227	59,227
Procurement assistance	17,371	18,549	18,285
Minority small business/COD	26,581	27,534	27,162
Innovation, research and technology	1,226	1,240	1,240
Advocacy	5,309	5,433	5,433
Special programs	79,424	61,509	80,073
Business development	22,120	20,508	23,074
Women's business ownership	3,272	6,371	3,338
Veteran's Affairs	1,239	1,257	1,257
Private sector initiatives	344	351	351
International trade	2,115	1,999	1,692
National Advisory Council	265	270	270
Small Business Development Centers	50,069	30,753	50,091
Management and administration	75,658	82,145	83,813
Equal opportunity and compliance	2,162	2,210	2,210
Comptroller	7,708	7,876	7,876
Administration	44,850	47,100	49,079
Personnel	4,640	5,015	4,704
Program analysis and review	1,872	1,905	1,905
Information resources management	14,426	18,039	18,039
General counsel	15,605	16,288	16,288
Hearings and appeals	996	1,030	1,030
Public communications	1,239	1,261	1,261
Congressional and legislative affairs	554	566	566
Executive direction and field administration	33,345	33,298	33,798
Subtotal	314,936	308,080	328,176
Disaster assistance	29,603	19,357	29,603
Total	344,539	¹ 327,437	357,779

¹ The estimates included a \$1,000,000 offset from an increase in fees not approved by the Committee.

The Committee expects SBA to maintain current personnel levels at the Clarksburg and Charleston, WV, offices.

OVERSIGHT OF SMALL BUSINESS INVESTMENT COMPANIES

The Committee is aware of oversight hearings held recently by the Committee on Small Business which have revealed potential losses of as much as \$500,000,000 in the Small Business Investment Company Program. The Small Business Administration has not provided sufficient staff to either oversee the investment activities of the SBIC's or to properly manage the portfolio of investments of failed investment companies.

Adequate professional staffing in the Investment Division, the Office of Portfolio Management, and the Office of the Inspector General is crucial to rectify problems at an earlier stage when they are less costly to the Government and to maximize the Government's recovery of funds.

The SBA is directed to provide sufficient professional staffing for these offices with appropriate expertise at a level consistent with private industry standards within available funds.

CERTIFIED DEVELOPMENT COMPANIES

The Committee notes that many certified development companies have recently begun preparing and packaging guaranteed bank loans under the section 7(a) program in addition to their other services. The administration is directed to permit CDC's to charge a reasonable servicing fee for these loans in addition to a reasonable loan packaging or preparation fee.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 1990	\$7,400,000
Budget estimate, 1991	9,864,000
House allowance	9,000,000
Committee recommendation	9,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$9,000,000, an increase of \$1,600,000 over 1990 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is \$864,000 less than the budget request and the same as the House allowance. Due to the limited amount available for discretionary spending for this bill, the Committee cannot recommend the full amount requested.

This appropriation provides agencywide audit and investigative functions to identify and correct management and administrative deficiencies which create conditions for existing or potential instances of fraud, waste, and mismanagement. The audit function provides internal audit, contract audit, and inspections services. Contract audits provide professional advice to agency contracting officials on accounting and financial matters relative to negotiation, award, administration, repricing, and settlement of contracts. Internal audits review and evaluate all facets of agency operations. Inspections services provide detailed technical evaluations of agency operations. The investigative function provides for the detection and investigation of improper and illegal activities involving programs, personnel, and operations.

BUSINESS LOAN AND INVESTMENT FUND

Appropriations, 1990	\$159,500,000
Budget estimate, 1991	91,000,000
House allowance	157,000,000
Committee recommendation	157,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of additional capital totaling \$157,000,000 for the business loan and investment fund. The total amount recommended is \$2,500,000 less than the fiscal year 1990 appropriations, \$66,000,000 above the budget request, and is the same as the House allowance.

The bill includes funding for loan program levels for fiscal year 1990 as follows:

[In millions of dollars]

Lending programs	Fiscal year 1990 appropriated	Fiscal year 1991—	
		House action	Recommended
General business: Guaranteed	3,161.4	3,500	3,500
Handicapped: Direct	12.0	12	12

[In millions of dollars]

Lending programs	Fiscal year 1990 appropriated	Fiscal year 1991—	
		House action	Recommended
Economic opportunity: Direct.....	17.0	17	17
Veterans: Direct.....	17.0	17	17
Development company: Guaranteed.....	472.2	520	520
Investment company: Guaranteed.....	246.0	186	186
Minority investment company:			
Direct.....	31.0	20	20
Guaranteed.....	49.4	60	60
Subtotal.....	80.4	80	80
Section 8(a): Direct.....	5.0	5	5
Total business:			
Direct.....	82.0	71	71
Guaranteed.....	3,929.0	4,266	4,266
Subtotal.....	4,011.0	4,337	4,337

¹ The Senate proposes to fund these programs out of general business.² Includes \$10,000,000 for section 8(a) authorized as both direct and guaranteed.

SURETY BOND GUARANTEES REVOLVING FUND

Appropriations, 1990.....	\$11,000,000
Budget estimate, 1991.....	10,200,000
House allowance.....	10,200,000
Committee recommendation.....	10,200,000

The Committee has approved \$10,200,000 for additional capital for the surety bond guarantees revolving fund for fiscal year 1990. The amount recommended is \$800,000 less than was available in fiscal 1990, the same as the House allowance, and the budget request.

The additional capital provided to the fund will provide for the continuing expenses of the fund, including payments of claims resulting from defaulted bonds guaranteed in prior years.

POLLUTION CONTROL EQUIPMENT CONTRACT GUARANTEE FUND

Appropriations, 1990.....	\$13,000,000
Budget estimate, 1991.....	9,000,000
House allowance.....	13,000,000
Committee recommendation.....	13,000,000

The Committee recommends \$13,000,000, the same as the fiscal year 1990 appropriation and the House allowance. The amount recommended is \$4,000,000 more than the 1990 request.

STATE JUSTICE INSTITUTE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1990.....	\$11,861,000
Budget estimate, 1991.....	15,000,000
House allowance.....	14,000,000
Committee recommendation.....	12,360,000

The Committee recommends \$12,360,000 for the State Justice Institute for fiscal year 1991, an increase of \$499,000 over 1990 appropriations to date. The amount provided is \$2,640,000 below the budget request and \$1,640,000 below the House allowance. The Committee recommendations provides for all requested adjustments to base funding.

The State Justice Institute Act of 1984 (Public Law 98-620) created and authorized the State Justice Institute. The act established the Institute as a private nonprofit corporation to improve the administration and operation of the courts of the States and thus assure each person ready access to a fair and effective system of justice. The Institute is governed by an 11 member board of directors and operates with a small administrative staff. The Institute makes grants to State courts and their support organizations, law schools, and other organizations working in the field of judicial administration. Through such grants, the Institute has broad authority to fund research, technical assistance, demonstration, clearinghouse, education, training, and related activities to improve the administration of Justice.

U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY

The Committee recommends a total of \$1,005,737,000 for carrying out the activities of the U.S. Information Agency for fiscal year 1991. This amount is \$4,780,000 more than the total amended amount requested for the agency, \$78,879,000 more than the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1990, and \$15,661,000 more than the House allowance. The increases over the budget are to restore essential operating programs curtailed by the administration; provide the base amount for the educational and cultural exchanges; and to expand the East-West Center and the National Endowment for Democracy.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1990	\$635,109,000
Budget estimate, 1991	647,098,000
House allowance	648,188,000
Committee recommendation	653,700,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$653,700,000, an increase of \$18,591,000 above the fiscal year 1990 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is \$6,602,000 more than the amended budget request and is \$5,512,000 more than the House allowance. The increase over the budget request is to restore some of the operating programs curtailed by the administration. The allowance also provides \$3,569,000 for 24 hour per day broadcasts in Arabic and English to the Middle East.

This appropriation provides for basic operating costs of the Voice of America [VOA], overseas information and cultural operations, and domestic management and program support activities. The Committee recommendation will allow the Voice of America to continue to broadcast 12 hours daily to the People's Republic of China as well as most other VOA broadcasts at current levels.

The amount recommended is intended to cover \$5,600,000 for the 1991 costs of United States participation in the 1992 quincentennial

celebration of Columbus' voyage to America in Seville, Spain and Genoa, Italy. During 1990 the Committee approved a reprogramming of \$6,500,000 to initiate United States participation in these observances and follow on funding in 1992 will result in total Federal costs for the projects of \$14,500,000—\$13,000,000 for Seville and \$1,500,000 for Genoa. The Federal contribution will be matched by private funds to complete the overall \$30,000,000 cost of United States participation in the expositions at Seville and Genoa.

STUDENT SUPPORT SERVICES

The administration proposed to reduce the student support services provided by the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs by \$513,584. The Committee has received a great number of communications testifying to the considerable value of the student support services to the large number of foreign students attending American colleges and universities. Expenditures by foreign students, not sponsored by the U.S. Government, in the United States brought more than \$4,100,000,000 into the American economy in 1988.

Since the Committee has provided sufficient funding to maintain most of USIA's base funding requirements, the Committee expects that no less than the 1990 level will be allocated for student support services, including the annual grant to the Foreign Service Student Council.

EXTENSION OF AU PAIR PROGRAM

The Committee has inserted language in the bill extending the Au Pair programs designated by USIA until such programs are authorized and implemented by another agency.

Early in 1986, USIA designated two pilot Au Pair programs for a period of 2 years. Au Pair programs bring to the United States nonimmigrant aliens between the ages of 18 and 25 to provide child care (up to 45 hours a week) for host families. The participants, or Au Pairs, live with American families as guest members for 12 months.

During the 2-year pilot program, an interagency review panel determined that full-time child care work programs did not meet the educational and cultural requirements of the Fulbright-Hays Act and should not be continued on that basis.

In 1988, Congress passed legislation that required USIA to continue the Au Pair program under the same terms and conditions of the pilot program until September 30, 1990. This act also required GAO to make a review of USIA's use of the J Visa for this program.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 1990	\$3,624,000
Budget estimate, 1991	4,123,000
House allowance	4,123,000
Committee recommendation	3,923,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,923,000, an increase of \$299,000 over 1990 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is \$200,000 below the budget request and the House

allowance as the allocation for this bill only permits base level funding.

The Office of the Inspector General was given statutory authority by the Omnibus Diplomatic Security and Antiterrorism Act of 1986 (Public Law 99-399). The Office conducts, supervises, and coordinates audits, program reviews and evaluations, and investigative inquiries relating to programs and operations of the agency. In addition, the inspector general provides leadership and coordination, and recommends policies to promote economy, efficiency, and effectiveness, and to prevent and detect fraud and abuse in the administration of the agency's programs and operations. Further, the inspector general keeps the Director and Congress fully and currently informed about how well such programs and operations are being administered, the problems and deficiencies existing in such programs and operations, and the necessity for and progress of corrective actions. The inspector general also reports expeditiously to the Attorney General suspected violations of Federal criminal law and operates the OIG hotline for receiving employee (whistleblower) complaints. The inspector general reports to and is under the general supervision of the USIA Director.

EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGES

Appropriations, 1990	\$154,330,000
Budget estimate, 1991	154,330,000
House allowance	167,000,000
Committee recommendation	159,708,000

The Committee recommends a program level of \$159,708,000 for USIA's educational and cultural exchange programs. The recommended appropriation is \$5,378,000 more than the 1990 appropriations to date, \$5,378,000 more than the budget request, and is \$7,292,000 less than the House allowance.

The Committee recommendation maintains the base level of this appropriation and provides for the following program levels:

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 1990 enacted	Fiscal year 1991—		
		Budget	House	Recommended
Academic exchange programs:				
Samantha Smith	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
All other academic	90,751	91,549	96,116	94,319
CAMPUS	3,245	3,187	3,414	3,414
Subtotal	95,996	96,736	101,530	99,733
International Visitors Program	41,413	42,638	46,191	43,916
Hubert Humphrey fellowships	5,123	5,328	6,000	5,328
Congress-Bundestag exchange	2,465	2,465	3,400	2,465
Institute for Representative Government	532			532
Citizen exchanges:				
Eisenhower fellowships	1,479	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Citizen exchanges	7,322	7,163	9,879	7,734
Subtotal	8,801	7,163	9,879	7,734
Total	154,330	154,330	167,000	159,708

¹ Carryover balances of \$1,737,000 will be used to fund Eisenhower fellowships in 1991.

The Committee believes strongly that some of the cold war programs should be replaced, or at least partially replaced, with expanded and perhaps new programs which aid Eastern European countries in adopting and implementing democratic processes of government and establishing private enterprise businesses, including both family farming and nonagricultural enterprises. The USIA and other agencies should immediately begin studies and direct efforts toward accomplishing that objective.

Examples would include programs which aid in bringing potential family farmers and small business persons to the United States to work with farmers and small business persons for a few weeks; and also programs which bring educators and persons interested in the government to the United States to observe and learn firsthand the American democratic processes. One such specially designed program relating to educators would be the Close-Up Foundation Program which has demonstrated the capacity to create partnerships which multiply Federal funding. Accordingly, because changes in Eastern Europe have made involvement in the democratic process so timely and critical, the Committee encourages the development of a program by the Close Up Foundation, in cooperation with USIA, to assist up to 500 educators from eligible Eastern European countries in acquiring the knowledge and skills that lead to a greater participation in the democratic system of government.

Priority should be given to funding programs where the sponsors or grantees have the expertise to expose participants to experiences which can be most readily and easily applied when the participant returns to the country of origin, and which have demonstrated the ability and capacity to administer and follow through with such programs and multiply the Federal funding from non-Federal sources in order to maximize benefits compared to expenditures.

The Committee understands that the U.S. Information Agency [USIA] is currently reviewing some of its regulations through which it administers the Exchange Visitor Program (J-Visa Program), pursuant to the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961. USIA is specifically reviewing 22 CFR section 514.21, which defines which entities are eligible to be J-Visa Program sponsors, that is, those entities which can accept, place, and/or admit foreign exchange students in American universities. USIA's review includes whether consortiums or associations of universities are eligible sponsors.

The Committee notes that USIA has in the past granted sponsorship status to what are substantially consortiums of universities, such as the University of Texas system. The Committee directs USIA to continue making university consortiums eligible for sponsorship. Consortium eligibility reflects the reality that many States now operate systems or consortiums of universities. An example of such an eligible consortium is the Texas International Education Consortium, which is an association of 31 State-supported universities and which has previously been a participant in the J-Visa Program.

The Committee is aware of the efforts of Mobility International, USA to bring to the disabled community the international ex-

change benefits of education and mutual understanding. This program also has coordinated exchange programs for hundreds of able and disabled citizens of the United States and many other countries, and has developed educational tools for other programs which serve the disabled. Mobility International Programs allow participants to break down both personal barriers and national boundaries. The Committee supports the efforts of Mobility International, USA and expects that every effort will be made to ensure that the funding needs of this program are given careful attention.

The Committee understands that several American institutions have developed project proposals to train Government officials and leaders in emerging democracies. The University of Kansas and De Paul University are two such institutions. The Committee believes these kinds of proposals offer good potential for fostering the growth of democratic institutions and economic pluralism in these developing democracies and urges the U.S. Information Agency to consider such proposals expeditiously.

Among the programs funded from this appropriation are the activities of American overseas research centers. The Committee acknowledges the contributions of the centers and expects that USIA will continue to provide funding for their work.

The Committee has inserted language in the bill making available up to \$200,000 to the Washington Workshops Foundation for administering a one-time grant for scholarships, called the Claude and Mildred Pepper scholarships, for high school and college students from foreign countries for participation in programs organized by the Foundation. The programs will be focused primarily on students from the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

NORTH PACIFIC STUDIES CENTER

In fiscal year 1989, the Committee provided funds under the U.S. Information Agency to establish the North Pacific Studies Center located at the Oregon Historical Society in Portland, OR, for studying and contributing toward improved relations between the United States and the nations of the Pacific Rim. The Committee recognizes that these contributions are significant and will remain long after the program terminates. The Committee has provided a final grant of \$500,000 to continue activities and operations of the center.

RADIO CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 1990.....	\$84,057,000
Budget estimate, 1991.....	135,337,000
House allowance	96,557,000
Committee recommendation.....	107,237,000

The Committee recommends \$107,237,000 for the acquisition and construction of the Voice of America's radio facilities in 1991. The funds requested for television broadcasting to Cuba are fully provided in the separate appropriation account that follows this account. The amount recommended is \$10,680,000 more than the House allowance which also provided for TV Marti in a separate appropriation. The amount recommended includes the additional

\$10,680,000 requested for the 24 hour per day daily Arabic and English broadcasts to the Middle East.

[In thousands of dollars]

Program activity	1990 comparable appropriation	1991 request	increase or decrease (-)
New construction	45,080	85,723	40,643
Major improvements, replacements, and repairs	23,086	31,514	8,428
Totals	68,166	117,237	49,071

This appropriation, which is available until expended, provides funds to maintain, improve, or construct new Voice of America transmitting facilities as follows:

Radio construction activities \$75,723,000

NEW CONSTRUCTION

Funds under this activity are utilized for continuation of the multiyear effort to construct new facilities. Funds are requested for continuing the following construction projects:

Morocco.—Continue land rental, fabrication, and installation of antennas and network control subsystems, and continue engineering, installation, construction, and technical support for subsystems and facility construction. The project is scheduled for completion in fiscal year 1992.

Thailand.—Continue facility construction, fabrication of antenna subsystem, procurement and installation of SIS, and continue engineering, installation, construction, and technical support for the subsystems and facility construction. The project is scheduled for completion in fiscal year 1993.

The increase of \$30,643,000 in new construction will provide \$31,239,000 to fund ongoing efforts at the relay stations in Morocco (\$25,573,000) and Thailand (\$5,666,000). This increase is offset by nonrecurring funds for the 1990 completion of the permanent relay station at Belize (—\$596,000).

Major improvements, replacements, and repairs \$31,514,000

Funds appropriated for this activity are used for repairs and maintenance of existing worldwide VOA facilities, for the modernization of Washington broadcasting studios, and to rent broadcasting facilities.

The amended 1991 request of \$31,514,000 will provide for the continued leasing of transmitters in the Federal Republic of Germany, including increased broadcasts to the Middle East, initiatives for direct radio broadcasting by satellite, replacement of the Liberia powerplant, upgrading facilities in Sri Lanka and Botswana, and improvements, replacements, and repairs at other existing relay stations in the network.

ALTERNATIVE TECHNOLOGIES FOR VOICE OF AMERICA BROADCASTS

The Committee endorses the Voice of America initiative to examine closely the use of alternative technologies for their internation-

al broadcasting operations. Specifically, the direct broadcast satellite sound service could be a highly effective means in which to extend service. It may be less costly than other methods and could alleviate the requirement for overseas transmission facilities. The utilization of such technologies may be particularly appropriate for broadcasting directed to Africa and the Middle East.

The Committee believes that the USIA in conjunction with the VOA should study the feasibility of a direct broadcast satellite sound service, including privately operated, for its broadcasting operations to Africa and the Middle East, and provide a report and findings of its study to the Committee by January 7, 1991. Such study shall include a discussion of whether the provision of such service (1) would trigger reciprocal obligations permitting foreign countries and firms to use the same frequencies to broadcast into the United States, and (2) would have any other effect on the provision of domestic broadcasting services, including on the spectrum required for such services and the standards for the provision of such series.

BROADCASTING TO CUBA

Appropriations, 1990	\$12,537,000
Budget estimate, 1991	15,069,000
House allowance	29,208,000
Committee recommendation	33,169,000

The Committee recommends a new appropriation of \$33,169,000 providing the full amounts requested for the Voice of America Radio Marti Program, as well as television broadcasting to Cuba formerly funded in the preceding account. This recommendation is \$3,961,000 over the House allowance, and \$4,741,000 more than the comparable fiscal year 1990 level. The Committee has included several technical changes in the bill language to correctly cite the authorities for the use of the funds.

RADIO MARTI

The Voice of America Radio Marti Program, which was established by the Radio Broadcasting to Cuba Act (Public Law 98-111), began broadcasting on May 20, 1985, at the planned level of 14 hours per day. Radio Marti currently provides broadcasts 24 hours daily in Spanish to the Cuban people of news, commentary, and other information about events in Cuba and elsewhere. Its objective is to reach Cuban audiences with programs which are objective, accurate, balanced and which present a variety of views. To fulfill this purpose, the Radio Marti Program is administered by the Voice of America as a separate entity and uses the VOA medium wave transmitter at Marathon, FL.

The Committee recommends the full \$15,069,000 requested for Radio Marti which will provide for the following additional requirements of this highly successful program:

Cost increases and other net built-in changes:

Price increases	\$198,121
Full-year costs of January 1990 Federal pay increase and related changes	138,598
Costs of anticipated 1991 Federal pay increases	230,278

Additional amount needed in 1991 to meet ongoing needs that were financed from balances carried forward into 1990 from prior years.	918,516
Nonrecurring costs due to the return of the backup facility at Saddlebunch to the U.S. Army and for purchase and installation of an emergency communication system between Washington and Marathon	-132,000
Nonrecurring costs of 1990 data retrieval services and FTS telephone cost savings	-225,000
Subtotal, net built-in increases.....	1,128,513
Program enhancements:	
Increase in salary and related costs to fund expansion of live news coverage to 24 hours a day.....	453,487
One-time cost of replacing outdated production console in main production studio	50,000
Additional funds for the acquisition of an alternate frequency and a parcel of land on which to build a transmitting station	900,000
Subtotal, program enhancements	1,403,487
Total, 1991 increase	2,532,000

TV MARTI

The \$18,100,000 provided for this activity will provide for regular daily television broadcasts to Cuba, and includes an increase of \$2,209,000 providing full-year costs of staff hired in 1990 and program activity costs (\$4,442,091) and other built-in increases (\$462,833), partially offset by nonrecurring costs of \$2,695,924 for equipment purchased in 1990.

TV MARTI PROJECT STATUS

On March 27, 1990, TV Marti began test broadcasts to Cuba from the aerostat-based transmitter at Cudjoe Key Air Force Station in the Florida Keys. The broadcasts currently consist of a daily 2½-hour mix of news and entertainment programming 5 days a week, with only cultural, sports and other programs on weekends. A clear and excellent quality signal reaches the Havana area. The Cuban Government continues to jam the signal effectively in much of Havana City, but the jamming is not fully effective throughout Havana province. Because it is difficult to obtain reliable information from the local population, the actual size of the audience is unknown. However, an independent survey commissioned by the USIA found that approximately 273,000 households in the primary target area for TV Marti should be able to receive the broadcasts and that interest in TV Marti is extremely high. Also, 81 percent of those surveyed who resided in the target area reported having tried to tune in TV Marti, many on several occasions.

The President submitted a report to Congress on the TV Marti test on July 27, indicating that the broadcasts are feasible and, based on extensive monitoring by the FCC and the NTIA, that they do not interfere with any United States domestic broadcaster. Since TV Marti broadcasts on Channel 13 at a time when Cuban programming is not on the air, it is also not interfering with Cuban broadcasting. The originally scheduled 90-day test was extended through August.

On August 26, 1990, the President approved Presidential Determination No. 90-35 pursuant to the requirements of section 247 of

Public Law 101-246, certifying that the tests had proven the feasibility of TV Marti and that the broadcasts "will not cause objectional interference with the broadcasts of incumbent domestic licenses."

CENTER FOR CULTURAL AND TECHNICAL INTERCHANGE BETWEEN EAST
AND WEST

Appropriations, 1990.....	\$20,430,000
Budget estimate, 1991.....	20,000,000
House allowance.....	20,000,000
Committee recommendation.....	23,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$23,000,000 for the Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West, known as the East-West Center, in Honolulu, HI. The amount recommended is \$2,570,000 more than the 1990 appropriations to date and \$3,000,000 more than the budget request, and the House allowance. The Committee is much disappointed in the Office of Management and Budget's proposed cut to the funding of the Center.

This appropriation provides for the operation and maintenance in Hawaii of the Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange between East and West. This Center is a national educational institution administered on behalf of the agency by a public nonprofit corporation chartered by the State of Hawaii. The Center, established by the Congress under Public Law 86-472, promotes better relations and understanding between the United States and nearly 60 nations of Asia and the Pacific through cooperative programs of research, study, and training.

As the East-West Center begins its fourth decade, it has distinguished itself as an educational institution uniquely qualified to conduct research, offer training, facilitate intercultural exchange, and monitor social, economic, and cultural developments in Asia and the Pacific. The Center recently completed a strategic plan which ensures that their programs address the needs of the 21st century. As a part of its education and international relations initiatives, the Center has planned research projects and conferences addressing the environmental costs of economic development, the energy needs of Pacific island nations, and population changes in Asia.

The details of this \$3,000,000 enhancement can be found at pages 443 and 455 of part 1 of the Committee's hearings. It is expected that this increase, and follow-on funding in succeeding years, will increase the number of exchange participants from 2,000 a year to over 3,000.

Within the amount recommended the Committee expects the East-West Center to maintain the International Visitor Reception Center in Honolulu formerly funded by USIA's salaries and expenses appropriation. In addition, the Committee directs that the Center allocate \$200,000 to the Kapalua Pacific Center, Maui, HI, to conduct a 5-day survey of cultural values in the age of technology. Expected to participate in the survey will be 30 Pacific island leaders studying the issues confronting their nations as they attempt to build an economy in today's rapidly changing technology.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY

Appropriations, 1990	\$16,771,000
Budget estimate, 1991	25,000,000
House allowance	25,000,000
Committee recommendation.....	25,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$25,000,000 for the National Endowment for Democracy for fiscal year 1991. This amount is the same as the budget request and the House allowance, and is \$8,229,000 more than the appropriation for fiscal year 1990.

The National Endowment for Democracy [NED] is a private, non-profit corporation established in the District of Columbia to encourage and strengthen the development of democratic institutions and processes internationally, including activities which promote individual rights and freedom through private-sector initiatives, exchanges, training, and other activities.

The success of the Central and East European revolutions of the past year was due to hundreds of thousands of dedicated individuals who sacrificed their personal safety to achieve freedom and democracy for their countries. The National Endowment for Democracy, in its small way, tried to be a lifeline to these brave people struggling to maintain democratic values and to sustain an independent existence outside the reach of the totalitarian state. No one can question the decisive role played by the Solidarity movement in Poland, supported by the NED-affiliated Free Trade Union Institute. Endowment funds were also used (just to offer a few examples): to sustain independent publications, as well as independent cultural, human rights, and political organizations in Czechoslovakia; to provide Hungarian dissidents with paper and ink to publish their journals; to provide communications technology and knowledge to the emerging independent publishing and press groups in the Soviet Union; to support transnational cooperation among democratic movements in the region; even to extend assistance to oppressed democrats, under extremely difficult circumstances, in Ceausescu's Romania.

The endowment's grantees, many of them now serving in key governing roles, are turning to it for help in this new phase of transition; the wall has come tumbling down, but the new institutions of democratic governance and civil society have yet to be consolidated. With the additional funding recommended, the Committee expects the endowment, mobilizing the talents of U.S. organizations, will be able to address the needs of democrats abroad looking to develop the following: political parties and citizens committees committed to democratic practices; independent trade unions; organizations dedicated to the establishment of a market-based economy; institutions which promote educational and cultural activities; groups which protect human rights; and centers which can assist in the development of free print and electronic media. In these endeavors, the endowment will proceed with sensitivity to questions of national aspiration, promoting democratic arrangements that can protect national and human rights, respect cultural traditions, and maintain political stability. One country of particular priority will be the Soviet Union, where the endowment will continue to

provide funding for those independent groups which have emerged in recent years; strengthening embryonic structures promoting cultural, political, and economic pluralism; and helping to bring about legal and constitutional reform.

TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

This title contains a number of general provisions in sections 601 through 606, which have been applicable in the past to the departments and agencies funded by this appropriation.

LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

In section 607, the Committee has included all legislative provisions relating to the Legal Services Corporation in effect during fiscal year 1990. These include: provisions prohibiting abortion litigation and representation of illegal aliens; restrictions on lobbying, class action suits and training programs; provisions governing the appointment of program boards of directors; provisions making it easier to deny refunding to grantees; a funding formula for the distribution of funds to field programs; directions concerning the development of a system of competitive bidding of grants, requirements for full-year funding of grants, a requirement that any time-keeping system be developed by regulation; and restrictions on the implementation of LSC regulations. No new legislative provisions are added.

The Committee had hoped that a new Board of Directors of the Legal Services Corporation nominated by the President and confirmed by the U.S. Senate would be in place, and that it would not be necessary to include all of the above legislative provisions. However, while recess appointments were made earlier this year, the administration has only recently submitted their nominations to the Senate. Because these nominations were received so late in the year, the Senate has had no opportunity to hold hearings on or otherwise consider these nominations. Therefore, since a new confirmed Board is not in place, the Committee has continued the fiscal year 1990 legislative provisions.

The Committee expects that following Senate confirmation of a new Board, it may be possible to modify or withdraw many or all of these provisions, either during consideration of reauthorization legislation, or a supplemental appropriations bill.

In certain cases, the Committee has modified the fiscal year 1990 language to address constitutional concerns raised by the administration. In particular, the fiscal year 1990 language included sections permitting certain statutory restrictions to be lifted by a Board of Directors nominated by the President and confirmed by the U.S. Senate. It was the intent of the Committee that these restrictions would apply to the previous discredited Board, but would not hamstring the activities of a new Board of Directors confirmed by the Senate. The administration maintains that under the Constitution, recess appointments have the same authority as Senate-confirmed appointments and that the previously enacted sections were unconstitutional. In order to address the administration's con-

cerns and avoid language which ties Board powers to Senate confirmation, the Committee has simply continued these provisions through the fiscal year. As discussed above, however, the Committee intends that following confirmation of a new Board, these provisions may be modified or repealed.

The Committee has also deleted language which reversed the Corporation's decision last year to defund a grantee in a case where an independent hearing officer held that the Corporation's position was contrary to both the law and the Constitution. This action was taken only because the issue is moot in as much as the Corporation's decision was declared null and void by Congress.

In section 608 of the bill, the Committee has included language establishing a National Commission to Support Law Enforcement which will study and recommend changes regarding law enforcement agencies and law enforcement issues on the Federal, State, and local levels. The Committee understands that, upon request of the Commission, the head of any Federal agency may detail, on a nonreimbursable basis, any personnel of that agency to the Commission to assist the Commission in carrying out its duties.

As explained in the discussion of the appropriation for the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, the Committee has inserted a new general provision amending the postemployment restrictions applicable to the trade representative.

In a new section 610 the Committee directs the Secretary of Commerce in cooperation with the Secretary of State to present to Congress a report, no later than March 31, 1991, that establishes a plan for implementation of the policy to restrict the transfer of all supercomputer technology and associated technology to Iraq.

The Committee also directs the Secretary of State to begin immediately, negotiations with whom the United States has bilateral supercomputer agreements, specifically the United Kingdom, Brazil, and Japan and any other country where the United States has or is currently negotiating a bilateral treaty effecting the sale and use of supercomputers and associated technology. The Secretary of State should seek to have incorporated in those bilateral agreements this proviso.

The Committee recognizes that a government does not always have the ability to control the actions of its nationals in foreign countries. However, the Committee does believe that it is possible to determine whether a nation is condoning assistance provided by its nationals to third countries by reviewing the efforts it has made to restrict the involvement of its citizens or corporations. It is the intent of this Committee that such a review should be the responsibilities of the Departments of Commerce and State.

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 7, RULE XVI OF THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Rule XVI, paragraph 7 requires that every report on a general appropriation bill filed by the Committee must identify each recommended amendment which proposes an item of appropriation which is not made to carry out the provisions of an existing law, a treaty stipulation, or an act or resolution previously passed by the Senate during that session.

The following provisions fall under this rule: the Economic Development Administration; the Minority Business Development Agency; the U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration; portions of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; the National Telecommunications and Information Administration; the Patent and Trademark Office; the Technology Administration; the National Institute of Standards and Technology; a portion of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration; all of the Department of Justice with the exception of the assets forfeiture fund and grants for law enforcement assistance and Mariel Cubans in the Office of Justice Assistance; court security for the judiciary; the Maritime Administration; the Federal Trade Commission; the Japan-United States Friendship Corporation; the Legal Services Corporation; and the Marine Mammal Commission.

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 7(c) OF RULE XXVI, STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Rule XXVI, paragraph 7(c) states: "Whenever any Committee by rollcall vote reports any measure or matter, the report of the committee upon such measure or matter shall include a tabulation of the votes cast by each member of the committee in favor of and in opposition to such measure or matter."

The Committee ordered the bill reported by a vote of 29 to 0.

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 12, RULE XXVI OF THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Paragraph 12 of rule XXVI requires that Committee report on a bill or joint resolution repealing or amending any statute or part of any statute include "(a) the text of the statute or part thereof which is proposed to be repealed; and (b) a comparative print of that part of the bill or joint resolution making the amendment and of the statute or part thereof proposed to be amended, showing by stricken-through type and italics, parallel columns, or other appropriate typographical devices the omissions and insertions which would be made by the bill or joint resolution if enacted in the form recommended by the committee."

In the interest of expediting the business of the Senate the Committee has waived the provisions of this rule.

BUDGETARY IMPACT OF BILL

PREPARED BY THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE PURSUANT TO SEC. 308(a), PUBLIC
LAW 93-344, AS AMENDED

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority		Outlays	
	Committee allocation	Amount of bill	Committee allocation	Amount of bill
Comparison of amounts in the bill with the Committee allocation to its subcommittees of amounts in the First Concurrent Resolution for 1991: Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies	19,335	19,307	19,660	¹ 19,661
Projections of outlays associated with budget authority recommended in the bill:				
1991.....				14,319
1992.....				3,008
1993.....				1,169
1994.....				322
1995 and future year				42
Financial assistance to State and local governments for 1991 in the bill		996		283
		Direct loans	Loan guarantees	
Credit authority estimates, fiscal year 1991		483	4,460	3,729

¹ Includes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

² Excludes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1990 AND BUDGET
ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1991**

[Amounts in dollars]

Item (1)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)						
	1990 appropriation (2)	Budget estimate (3)	House allowance (4)	Committee recom- mendation (5)	1990 appropriation (6)	Budget estimate (7)	House allowance (8)
TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE							
General Administration							
Salaries and expenses.....	27,821,000	30,326,000	29,854,000	29,337,000	+1,516,000	-989,000	-517,000
Office of Inspector General.....	13,331,000	15,115,000	14,600,000	14,208,000	+877,000	-907,000	-392,000
Total, general administration.....	41,152,000	45,441,000	44,454,000	43,545,000	+2,393,000	-1,896,000	-909,000
Bureau of the Census							
Salaries and expenses.....	99,890,000	115,233,000	112,863,000	113,654,000	+13,764,000	-1,579,000	+791,000
Periodic censuses and programs.....	1,424,836,000	316,104,000	310,904,000	269,774,000	-1,155,062,000	-46,330,000	-41,130,000
Total, Bureau of the Census.....	1,524,726,000	431,337,000	423,767,000	383,428,000	-1,141,298,000	-47,909,000	-40,339,000
Economic and Statistical Analysis							
Salaries and expenses.....	30,908,000	39,948,000	38,456,000	39,948,000	+9,040,000	---	+1,492,000
Economic Development Administration							
Economic development assistance programs.....	203,380,000	---	14,400,000	204,430,000	+1,050,000	+204,430,000	+190,030,000
(Limitation on guaranteed loans).....	(150,000,000)	---	---	(150,000,000)	---	(+150,000,000)	(+150,000,000)
Salaries and expenses.....	25,356,000	20,000,000	27,018,000	27,605,000	+2,249,000	+7,605,000	+587,000
Total, Economic Development Administration.....	228,736,000	20,000,000	41,418,000	232,035,000	+3,299,000	+212,035,000	+190,617,000
International Trade Administration							
Operations and administration.....	165,904,000	189,020,000	24,421,000	183,620,000	+17,716,000	-5,400,000	+159,199,000
Export Administration							
Operations and administration.....	41,416,000	44,373,000	---	43,599,000	+2,183,000	-774,000	+43,599,000

Minority Business Development Agency									
Minority business development.....	39,741,000	46,161,000	---	42,549,000	+2,808,000	-3,612,000	+42,549,000		
United States Travel and Tourism Administration									
Salaries and expenses.....	14,122,000	14,362,000	---	19,596,000	+5,474,000	+5,234,000	+19,596,000		
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration									
Operations, research, and facilities.....	1,223,369,000	1,316,064,000	1,037,465,000	1,369,730,000	+146,361,000	+53,666,000	+332,265,000		
Aviation weather services program (Airport and Airways Trust Fund).....	29,583,000	34,521,000	---	34,521,000	+4,938,000	---	+34,521,000		
(By transfer from Promote and Develop Fund).....	(55,000,000)	(61,900,000)	---	(60,900,000)	(+5,900,000)	(-1,000,000)	(+60,900,000)		
(By transfer from Coastal Energy Impact Fund).....	(4,500,000)	(8,000,000)	---	(7,000,000)	(+2,500,000)	(-1,000,000)	(+7,000,000)		
Damage assessment and restoration revolving fund.....	---	---	---	4,500,000	+4,500,000	---	+4,500,000		
Fisheries promotional fund (availability of funds).....	(2,000,000)	---	---	(2,000,000)	---	---	(+2,000,000)		
Fishing vessel and gear damage fund.....	1,000,000	1,202,000	1,202,000	1,202,000	---	---	---		
Fishermen's contingency fund.....	734,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	+266,000	---	---		
Foreign fishing observer fund.....	1,963,000	1,997,000	1,997,000	1,997,000	+34,000	---	---		
Total, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.....	1,256,649,000	1,354,784,000	1,041,664,000	1,412,950,000	+156,301,000	+58,166,000	+371,286,000		
Patent and Trademark Office									
Salaries and expenses.....	85,900,000	112,027,000	109,807,000	---	-85,900,000	-112,027,000	-109,807,000		
Technology Administration									
Salaries and expenses.....	3,875,000	4,583,000	---	4,433,000	+558,000	-150,000	+4,433,000		
National Institute of Standards and Technology									
Scientific and technical research and services.....	161,845,000	198,408,000	---	172,228,000	+10,383,000	-26,180,000	+172,228,000		
Industrial technology services.....	---	---	---	52,100,000	+52,100,000	+52,100,000	+52,100,000		
National Telecommunications and Information Administration									
Salaries and expenses.....	14,002,000	15,252,000	---	14,882,000	+880,000	-370,000	+14,882,000		
Public telecommunications facilities, planning and construction.....	20,000,000	---	20,833,000	21,833,000	+1,833,000	+21,833,000	+1,000,000		
Total, title I, Department of Commerce: New budget (obligational) authority.....	3,628,976,000	2,515,696,000	1,744,820,000	2,666,746,000	-962,230,000	+151,050,000	+921,926,000		
(By transfer).....	(59,500,000)	(69,900,000)	---	(67,900,000)	(+8,400,000)	(-2,000,000)	(+67,900,000)		
(Limitation on guaranteed loans).....	(150,000,000)	---	---	(150,000,000)	---	(+150,000,000)	(+150,000,000)		
(Availability of funds).....	(2,000,000)	---	---	(2,000,000)	---	(+2,000,000)	(+2,000,000)		

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1990 AND BUDGET
ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1991—Continued**

[Amounts in dollars]

[Amounts in dollars]							
Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)							
Item (1)	1990 appropriation (2)	Budget estimate (3)	House allowance (4)	Committee recommendation (5)	1990 appropriation (6)	Budget estimate (7)	House allowance (8)
TITLE 11 - DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE							
General Administration							
Salaries and expenses.....	96,450,000	101,061,000	---	100,968,000	+4,518,000	-93,000	+100,968,000
Office of Inspector General.....	20,541,000	28,382,000	---	22,140,000	+1,599,000	-6,242,000	+22,140,000
	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	116,991,000	129,443,000	---	123,108,000	+6,117,000	-6,335,000	+123,108,000
Total, general administration.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	10,500,000	9,869,000	---	9,869,000	-631,000	---	+9,869,000
United States Parole Commission							
Salaries and expenses.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Financial Institution Investigations, Prosecutions and Civil Proceedings	---	---	75,000,000	---	---	---	-75,000,000
Salaries and expenses.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Legal Activities							
Salaries and expenses, general legal activities.....	294,889,000	338,546,000	---	352,103,000	+57,214,000	+13,557,000	+352,103,000
Vaccine injury compensation fund.....	1,000,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	-2,000,000	-500,000	-500,000
Independent counsel (permanent, indefinite).....	6,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	+500,000,000	---	---
Civil liberties public education fund.....	---	500,000,000	500,000,000	500,000,000	---	---	---
Civil liberties public education fund.....	34,317,000	33,730,000	---	33,730,000	+587,000	---	+33,730,000
Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division.....	518,864,000	628,095,000	---	674,095,000	+155,231,000	+46,000,000	+674,095,000
Salaries and expenses, United States Attorneys.....	60,039,000	65,673,000	---	64,703,000	+4,664,000	-970,000	+64,703,000
United States Trustee System Fund.....	440,000	490,000	---	640,000	+200,000	+150,000	+640,000
Salaries and expenses, Foreign Claims Settlement Commission.....	245,261,000	288,529,000	288,529,000	288,529,000	+43,268,000	---	---
Salaries and expenses, United States Marshals Service.....	158,437,000	193,034,000	193,034,000	193,034,000	+34,597,000	---	+70,628,000
Support of United States prisoners.....	58,627,000	70,628,000	---	70,628,000	+12,001,000	---	+28,172,000
Fees and expenses of witnesses.....	28,930,000	28,172,000	---	28,172,000	---	---	---
Salaries and expenses, Community Relations Service.....	98,945,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	+1,055,000	---	---
Assets forfeiture fund.....	1,505,749,000	2,252,397,000	1,087,063,000	2,310,634,000	+804,885,000	+58,237,000	+1,223,571,000
Total, legal activities.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Interagency Law Enforcement

Organized crime drug enforcement.....	214,921,000	330,000,000	---	330,000,000	+115,079,000	---	+330,000,000
Federal Bureau of Investigation							
Salaries and expenses.....	1,684,444,000	1,640,237,000	---	1,690,962,000	+6,518,000	+50,725,000	+1,690,962,000
Drug Enforcement Administration							
Salaries and expenses.....	548,709,000	700,000,000	---	696,900,000	+148,191,000	-3,100,000	+696,900,000
Immigration and Naturalization Service							
Salaries and expenses.....	842,297,000	884,349,000	---	883,501,000	+41,204,000	-848,000	+883,501,000
Immigration inspection fee expansion.....	50,000,000	---	---	77,850,000	+27,850,000	+77,850,000	+77,850,000
Immigration offsetting receipt.....	---	---	---	-64,800,000	-64,800,000	-64,800,000	-64,800,000
Emergency Immigration Fund.....	35,000,000	---	---	---	-35,000,000	---	---
Total, Immigration and Naturalization Service...	927,297,000	884,349,000	---	896,551,000	-30,746,000	+12,202,000	+896,551,000
Federal Prison System							
Salaries and expenses.....	1,128,805,000	1,371,882,000	---	1,359,843,000	+231,038,000	-12,039,000	+1,359,843,000
National Institute of Corrections.....	9,973,000	10,007,000	---	10,007,000	+34,000	---	+10,007,000
Buildings and facilities.....	1,396,953,000	374,358,000	---	374,358,000	-1,022,595,000	---	+374,358,000
Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated (limitation on administrative expenses).....	(2,857,000)	(3,167,000)	---	(3,167,000)	(+310,000)	---	(+3,167,000)
Total, Federal prison system.....	2,535,731,000	1,756,247,000	---	1,744,208,000	-791,523,000	-12,039,000	+1,744,208,000

Office of Justice Programs

Justice Assistance.....	614,290,000	587,515,000	575,321,000	659,031,000	+44,741,000	+71,516,000	+83,710,000
Public safety officers' benefits program.....	26,818,000	26,075,000	26,075,000	26,075,000	+1,257,000	---	---
Total, Office of Justice Programs.....	639,108,000	613,590,000	601,396,000	685,106,000	+45,998,000	+71,516,000	+83,710,000
Total, title II, Department of Justice:							
New budget (obligational) authority.....	8,183,450,000	8,316,132,000	1,763,459,000	8,487,338,000	+303,888,000	+171,206,000	+6,723,879,000
(Limitation on administrative expenses).....	(2,857,000)	(3,167,000)	---	(3,167,000)	(+310,000)	---	(+3,167,000)

TITLE III - DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Administration of Foreign Affairs

Salaries and expenses.....	1,792,391,000	1,906,378,000	1,872,279,000	1,861,866,000	+69,475,000	-44,512,000	-10,413,000
Registration fees.....	---	250,000	250,000	(500,000)	---	-250,000	-250,000
Fees from International Center.....	---	---	500,000	(1,013,000)	---	---	-500,000
Blair House fees.....	---	---	---	(15,000)	---	---	---

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1990 AND BUDGET
ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1991—Continued**

[Amounts in dollars]

Item (1)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)						
	1990 appropriation (2)	Budget estimate (3)	House allowance (4)	Committee recom- mendation (5)	1990 appropriation (6)	Budget estimate (7)	House allowance (8)
Office of Inspector General.....	20,753,000	23,301,000	21,840,000	21,840,000	+1,087,000	-1,461,000	---
Representation allowances.....	4,600,000	4,600,000	4,600,000	4,600,000	---	---	---
Protection of foreign missions and officials.....	9,100,000	9,100,000	9,100,000	9,100,000	---	---	---
Acquisition and maintenance of buildings abroad.....	293,465,000	587,775,000	227,656,000	227,656,000	-65,809,000	-360,119,000	---
Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service.....	4,635,000	6,600,000	4,888,000	4,888,000	+253,000	-1,712,000	---
(Limitation on direct loans).....	---	(750,000)	---	---	---	(-750,000)	---
Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan.....	11,142,000	12,000,000	11,752,000	11,752,000	+610,000	-248,000	---
Payment to the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund.....	106,034,000	108,576,000	108,576,000	108,576,000	+2,542,000	---	---
Total, Administration of Foreign Affairs.....	2,242,120,000	2,658,580,000	2,261,441,000	2,250,278,000	+8,158,000	-408,302,000	-11,163,000
International Organizations and Conferences							
Contributions to international organizations.....	614,952,000	1,158,481,000	787,605,000	787,605,000	+172,653,000	-370,876,000	---
Contributions for international peacekeeping activities.....	81,079,000	247,423,000	115,000,000	115,000,000	+33,921,000	-132,423,000	---
International conferences and contingencies.....	6,253,000	8,200,000	7,300,000	7,300,000	+1,047,000	-900,000	---
Total, International Organizations and Conferences.....	702,284,000	1,414,104,000	909,905,000	909,905,000	+207,621,000	-504,199,000	---
International Commissions							
International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico:							
Salaries and expenses.....	10,460,000	10,500,000	10,500,000	10,500,000	+40,000	---	---
Construction.....	11,454,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	-1,454,000	---	---
American sections, international commissions.....	4,437,000	4,400,000	4,400,000	4,400,000	-37,000	---	---
International fisheries commissions.....	12,147,000	10,700,000	11,440,000	12,147,000	---	+1,447,000	+707,000
Total, International Commissions.....	38,498,000	35,600,000	36,340,000	37,047,000	-1,451,000	+1,447,000	+707,000

Other

U.S. Bilateral Science and Technology Agreements.....	3,971,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	+29,000	-1,000,000	-1,000,000
Payment to the Asia Foundation.....	13,900,000	13,978,000	13,978,000	13,978,000	+78,000	---	---
Soviet-East European research and training.....	4,600,000	4,600,000	4,600,000	4,600,000	---	---	-184,000
Fishermen's guaranty fund.....	900,000	900,000	---	---	---	---	+900,000
Fishermen's protective fund.....	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	-500,000	---	---
Total, Other.....	24,371,000	24,978,000	24,262,000	23,978,000	-393,000	-1,000,000	-284,000

General Provisions

British American Parliamentary Group.....	---	---	---	50,000	+50,000	+50,000	+50,000
Total, title III, Department of State: New budget (obligational) authority.....	3,007,273,000	4,133,262,000	3,231,948,000	3,221,258,000	+213,985,000	-912,004,000	-10,690,000

TITLE IV - THE JUDICIARY

Supreme Court of the United States

Salaries and expenses:							
Salaries of Justices.....	1,217,000	1,376,000	1,376,000	1,376,000	+159,000	---	---
Other salaries and expenses.....	16,280,000	17,848,000	17,631,000	17,653,000	+1,373,000	-195,000	+222,000
Total, salaries and expenses.....	17,497,000	19,224,000	18,807,000	19,029,000	+1,532,000	-195,000	+222,000
Care of the building and grounds.....	4,369,000	3,453,000	3,453,000	3,453,000	-916,000	---	---
Total, Supreme Court of the United States.....	21,866,000	22,677,000	22,260,000	22,482,000	+616,000	-195,000	+222,000

United States Court of Appeals
for the Federal Circuit

Salaries and expenses:							
Salaries of judges.....	1,210,000	1,582,000	1,582,000	1,582,000	+372,000	---	---
Other salaries and expenses.....	7,620,000	8,184,000	8,008,000	7,722,000	+102,000	-662,000	-286,000
Total, salaries and expenses.....	8,830,000	9,766,000	9,590,000	9,304,000	+474,000	-662,000	-286,000

United States Court of International Trade

Salaries and expenses:							
Salaries of judges.....	860,000	1,108,000	1,108,000	1,108,000	+248,000	---	---
Other salaries and expenses.....	7,412,000	7,750,000	7,613,000	7,613,000	+201,000	-117,000	---
Total, salaries and expenses.....	8,272,000	8,858,000	8,721,000	8,721,000	+449,000	-117,000	---

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1990 AND BUDGET
ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1991—Continued**

[Amounts in dollars]

Item (1)	1990 appropriation (2)	Budget estimate (3)	House allowance (4)	Committee recom- mendation (5)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)		
					1990 appropriation (6)	Budget estimate (7)	House allowance (8)
Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services							
Salaries and expenses:							
Salaries of judges.....	107,860,000	126,754,000	126,754,000	126,754,000	+18,894,000	---	---
Other salaries and expenses.....	1,253,370,000	1,516,366,000	1,448,566,000	1,471,869,000	+218,499,000	-44,497,000	+23,303,000
Subtotal.....	1,361,230,000	1,643,120,000	1,575,320,000	1,598,623,000	+237,393,000	-44,497,000	+23,303,000
Vaccine Injury Compensation Fund.....	---	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	+1,500,000	---	---
Indefinite appropriation.....	40,000,000	---	---	---	-40,000,000	---	---
Offsetting receipts.....	-33,000,000	---	---	---	+33,000,000	---	---
Total, salaries and expenses.....	1,368,230,000	1,644,620,000	1,576,820,000	1,600,123,000	+231,893,000	-44,497,000	+23,303,000
Defender services.....	121,961,000	167,580,000	137,569,000	135,269,000	+13,308,000	-32,311,000	-2,300,000
Fees of jurors and commissioners.....	57,997,000	57,997,000	57,997,000	57,997,000	---	-601,000	+1,000,000
Court security.....	57,889,000	72,862,000	71,261,000	72,261,000	+14,372,000	---	---
Total, Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services.....	1,606,077,000	1,943,059,000	1,843,647,000	1,865,650,000	+259,573,000	-77,409,000	+22,003,000
Administrative Office of the United States Courts							
Salaries and expenses.....	33,670,000	38,487,000	37,712,000	37,178,000	+3,508,000	-1,309,000	-534,000
Federal Judicial Center							
Salaries and expenses.....	12,485,000	15,866,000	13,918,000	13,918,000	+1,433,000	-1,948,000	---
Judicial Retirement Funds							
Payment to judicial officers' retirement fund.....	6,428,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	-1,428,000	---	---

United States Sentencing Commission

Salaries and expenses.....	7,145,000	9,300,000	8,422,000	8,422,000	+1,277,000	-878,000	---
Total, title IV, The Judiciary: New budget (obligational) authority.....	1,704,773,000	2,052,993,000	1,949,270,000	1,970,675,000	+265,902,000	-82,318,000	+21,405,000

TITLE V - RELATED AGENCIES

Department of Transportation

Maritime Administration

Operating-differential subsidies (liquidation of contract authority).....	(225,870,000)	(261,200,000)	---	(261,200,000)	(+35,330,000)	---	(+261,200,000)
Operations and training.....	65,050,000	71,687,000	---	69,685,000	+6,635,000	-2,002,000	+69,685,000
(By transfer).....	(2,250,000)	---	---	(1,100,000)	(-1,150,000)	(+1,100,000)	(+1,100,000)
Ready reserve force.....	89,000,000	225,000,000	---	225,000,000	+136,000,000	---	+225,000,000
Federal ship financing fund.....	750,000	---	---	---	-750,000	---	---
Total, Maritime Administration.....	154,800,000	296,687,000	---	294,685,000	+139,885,000	-2,002,000	+294,685,000

Advisory Commission on Conference in Ocean Shipping

Salaries and expenses.....	300,000	---	200,000	500,000	+200,000	+500,000	+300,000
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Arms Control and Disarmament Agency

Arms control and disarmament activities.....	33,425,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	36,040,000	+2,615,000	+6,040,000	+6,040,000
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Board for International Broadcasting

Grants and expenses.....	190,000,000	201,258,000	192,586,000	201,258,000	+11,258,000	---	+8,672,000
Israel relay station.....	183,021,000	---	---	---	-183,021,000	---	---

Total, Board for International Broadcasting.....	373,021,000	201,258,000	192,586,000	201,258,000	-171,763,000	---	+8,672,000
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Christopher Columbus Quincentenary
Jubilee Commission

Salaries and expenses.....	217,000	214,000	214,000	214,000	-3,000	---	---
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Commission on Agricultural Workers

Salaries and expenses.....	300,000	657,000	1,457,000	1,457,000	+1,157,000	+800,000	---
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Commission on the Bicentennial
of the United States Constitution

Salaries and expenses.....	14,904,000	16,884,000	14,973,000	14,973,000	+69,000	-1,911,000	---
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**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1990 AND BUDGET
ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1991—Continued**

[Amounts in dollars]

Item (1)	1990 appropriation (2)	Budget estimate (3)	House allowance (4)	Committee recom- mendation (5)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)		
					1990 appropriation (6)	Budget estimate (7)	House allowance (8)
Commission on Civil Rights							
Salaries and expenses.....	5,707,000	10,152,000	6,075,000	7,825,000	+2,118,000	-2,327,000	+1,750,000
Commission for the Preservation of America's Heritage Abroad							
Salaries and expenses.....	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	---	---	---
Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe							
Salaries and expenses.....	839,000	991,000	991,000	991,000	+152,000	---	---
Commission on the Ukraine Famine							
Commission on the Ukraine Famine.....	100,000	---	---	---	-100,000	---	---
Commission for the Study of International Migration and Cooperative Economic Development							
Salaries and expenses.....	1,290,000	---	---	---	-1,290,000	---	---
Competitiveness Policy Council							
Salaries and expenses.....	750,000	---	---	750,000	---	+750,000	+750,000
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission							
Salaries and expenses.....	184,926,000	195,867,000	194,500,000	200,700,000	+15,774,000	+4,833,000	+6,200,000
Federal Communications Commission							
Salaries and expenses.....	107,550,000	117,998,000	---	117,794,000	+10,244,000	-204,000	+117,794,000
Federal Maritime Commission							
Salaries and expenses.....	15,452,000	15,894,000	15,894,000	15,894,000	+442,000	---	---

Federal Trade Commission									
Salaries and expenses.....	56,376,000	56,990,000	---	56,095,000	-281,000	-895,000		+56,095,000	
International Trade Commission									
Salaries and expenses.....	38,477,000	42,430,000	---		+2,194,000	-1,759,000		+40,671,000	
Japan - United States Friendship Commission									
Japan - United States Friendship Trust Fund.....	1,350,000	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000	-100,000	---		---	
(Foreign currency appropriation).....	(1,610,000)	(1,544,000)	(1,544,000)		(-66,000)	---		---	
Legal Services Corporation									
Payment to the Legal Services Corporation.....	316,525,000	343,000,000	---	329,186,000	+12,661,000	-13,814,000		+329,186,000	
Marine Mammal Commission									
Salaries and expenses.....	960,000	1,003,000	1,003,000	1,153,000	+193,000	+150,000		+150,000	
Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission									
Salaries and expenses.....	300,000	300,000	300,000	338,000	+38,000	+38,000		+38,000	
Office of the United States Trade Representative									
Salaries and expenses.....	17,778,000	18,936,000	---	18,936,000	+1,158,000	---		+18,936,000	
Securities and Exchange Commission									
Salaries and expenses.....	166,633,000	192,385,000	---	192,385,000	+25,752,000	---		+192,385,000	
Offsetting receipts.....	-26,000,000	---	---	-30,000,000	-4,000,000	-30,000,000		-30,000,000	
Total, Securities and Exchange Commission.....	140,633,000	192,385,000	---	162,385,000	+21,752,000	-30,000,000		+162,385,000	
Small Business Administration									
Salaries and expenses.....	237,379,000	326,437,000	248,500,000	250,619,000	+13,240,000	-75,818,000		+2,119,000	
(By transfer, indefinite).....	(96,160,000)	---	(107,160,000)	(107,160,000)	(+11,000,000)	(+107,160,000)		---	
Office of Inspector General.....	7,400,000	9,864,000	9,000,000	9,000,000	+1,600,000	-864,000		---	
Business Loan and Investment Fund.....	159,500,000	91,000,000	157,000,000	137,000,000	-2,500,000	+66,000,000		---	
(Limitation on direct loans).....	---	(5,000,000)	---	(71,000,000)	(+71,000,000)	(+66,000,000)		(+71,000,000)	
(Limitation on guaranteed loans).....	---	(4,403,456,000)	---	---	---	(-4,403,456,000)		---	
Surety bond guarantees revolving fund.....	11,000,000	10,200,000	10,200,000	10,200,000	-800,000	---		---	
Pollution control equipment contract guarantee revolving fund.....	13,000,000	9,000,000	13,000,000	13,000,000	---	+4,000,000		---	
Disaster Loan Fund.....	(500,000,000)	(350,000,000)	---	---	(-500,000,000)	(-350,000,000)		---	
(Limitation on direct loans).....	---	---	---	---	---	---		---	
Total, Small Business Administration.....	928,279,000	446,501,000	437,700,000	439,819,000	-488,460,000	-6,682,000		+2,119,000	

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1990 AND BUDGET
ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1991—Continued**

[Amounts in dollars]

Item (1)	Senate committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)						
	1990 appropriation (2)	Budget estimate (3)	House allowance (4)	Committee recom- mendation (5)	1990 appropriation (6)	Budget estimate (7)	House allowance (8)
State Justice Institute							
Salaries and expenses.....	11,861,000	15,000,000	14,000,000	12,360,000	+499,000	-2,640,000	-1,640,000
United States Information Agency							
Salaries and expenses.....	635,109,000	647,098,000	648,188,000	653,700,000	+18,591,000	+6,602,000	+5,512,000
Office of Inspector General.....	3,624,000	4,123,000	4,123,000	3,923,000	+299,000	-200,000	-200,000
Educational and cultural exchange programs.....	154,330,000	154,330,000	167,000,000	159,708,000	+5,378,000	+5,378,000	-7,292,000
Radio construction.....	84,057,000	135,337,000	96,557,000	107,237,000	+23,180,000	-28,100,000	+10,680,000
Broadcasting to Cuba.....	12,537,000	15,069,000	29,208,000	33,169,000	+20,632,000	+18,100,000	+3,961,000
East-West Center.....	20,430,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	23,000,000	+2,570,000	+3,000,000	+3,000,000
National Endowment for Democracy.....	16,771,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	+8,229,000	---	---
Total, United States Information Agency.....	926,858,000	1,000,957,000	990,076,000	1,005,737,000	+78,879,000	+4,780,000	+15,661,000
Total, title V, Related agencies:							
New budget (obligational) authority.....	3,333,178,000	3,005,554,000	1,901,419,000	2,961,211,000	-371,967,000	-44,343,000	+1,059,792,000
(By transfer).....	(98,410,000)	---	(107,160,000)	(108,260,000)	(+9,850,000)	(+108,260,000)	(+1,100,000)
(Liquidation of contract authority).....	(225,870,000)	(261,200,000)	---	(261,200,000)	(+35,330,000)	---	(+261,200,000)
(Foreign currency appropriation).....	(1,610,000)	(1,544,000)	(1,544,000)	(1,544,000)	(-66,000)	---	---
Grand total:	19,857,650,000	20,023,637,000	10,590,916,000	19,307,228,000	-550,422,000	-716,409,000	+8,716,312,000
New budget (obligational) authority.....	(157,910,000)	(69,900,000)	(107,160,000)	(176,160,000)	(+18,250,000)	(+106,260,000)	(+69,000,000)
(By transfer).....	(2,857,000)	---	---	(3,167,000)	(+310,000)	---	(+3,167,000)
(Limitation on administrative expenses).....	---	(355,750,000)	---	(71,000,000)	(+71,000,000)	(-284,750,000)	(+71,000,000)
(Limitation on direct loans).....	(150,000,000)	(4,403,456,000)	---	(150,000,000)	(+35,330,000)	(-4,253,456,000)	(+150,000,000)
(Limitation on guaranteed loans).....	(225,870,000)	(261,200,000)	---	(261,200,000)	(-66,000)	---	(+150,000,000)
(Liquidation of contract authority).....	(1,610,000)	(1,544,000)	(1,544,000)	(1,544,000)	(-66,000)	---	(+261,200,000)
(Foreign currency appropriation).....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---